# The Irish Times.

## AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY



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## Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in connection with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a short series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 15, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—

Madame Grisi, Signor Mario,
Madame Ortvi, Signor Angelo Luisi,
Mlle. Sedlitzek, Signor Graziani,
Mlle. Rita, Signor Fallar,
and Signor Kissi,
Signor Chierici,
Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), Signor Vizzani,
and
Signor Campi, Primo Basso Profondo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.

Conductor—Signor Operti.

The Opera will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vizzani.

Leader—Mr. Levy.

On This WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12th, NORMA—Norma, Madame Grisi; Adalgisa, Madame Orvli; Clotilde, Madame Chierici; Pollio, Signor Angelo Luisi; Oroveso, Signor Campi; Flavio, Signor Lui.

On Thursday—"Rigoletto." Friday—"Maria." Saturday—"Lucrezia Borgia."

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces that this will be the last Night but one of the Engagement of the Season.

The Box-office is now open.

Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock.

Private Boxes, 5 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 2s; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s. The Fee List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS.
Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, has the honor to announce
A GRAND MORNING CONCERT,
On SATURDAY, SEPT. 15,
Supported by the following Artistes:—

Madame Grisi, Signor Mario,
Madame Viardot Garcia, Signor Angelo Luisi,
Madame Orvli, Signor Graziani,
Mlle. Sedlitzek, Signor Fallar,
and Signor Kissi,
Madame Gassier, Signor Campi.

Conductor—Signor Vizzani.

Doors Open at Half-past One—to Commence at Two o'clock.

Admission—Reserved Seats, 5s.; entrance Brunswick-street, Gallery, 2s.; ent ance Leinster-street. Tickets to be had of Messrs. Cramer, Wood, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Nissen, Portmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; Steele, Westmoreland-street; Scales, College-green; Winchester, 5, Eok-street; Duggan, 7, Rackville-street; and Gunn, Westland-row.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
For the Benefit of the
WIDOW AND ORPHANS
Of the late JOHN CONNELLY, Esq., and PATRICK NEILL, who lost their lives by the fatal accident on Thursday, the 23rd of August last.
Mr. FREDERIC MACCABE,
The Prince Minic, will give his Popular Entertainment, in Two Parts, consisting of Sketches of Character, Eccentric Personations, New and Original Songs, Imitations of Popular Performers (both Vocal and Instrumental), entitled
THE MODERN DULL CARE,
OR, THE
Trip Juncta in Uno of Mirth, Music, and Mimicry!
In which he will pourtray Twelve Distinctly Opposite Characters, in appropriate Dress as and Appointments,
On THIS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12th, 1860.
Portraits of Popular People—Introductory and Illustrative Anecdotes—Eloquence made Easy.

Portrait No 1 - Mr Henry Russell.
Portrait No 2 - Mr Solomn nibs.
Portrait No 3 - Mr Bushful Blight.
Portrait No 4 - Miss Mary May.
Portrait No 5 and 6 - The Villa and his Victim.

A MILITARY SKETCH IN ONE SCENE!
in which Mr. MACCABE, by a peculiar contrivance of Dress, will personate Two Characters (Male and Female), with a complete change of Voice, Deportment, and Personal Appearance, executed acceptably that he remains throughout the Scene at the front of the Stage, in full sight of the audience.
THE CITY OF DUBLIN BELL-RINGERS
Will attend, and Perform a variety of Popular Airs.
PART SECOND.
Jack Junk, Tummas Fun, and Mr. Omar Pompey Brown, Kate Kearney from the Kitchen, Terry O'Mulligan, "The Shamrock."
To conclude with an extra Grand Display of
FIREWORKS,
Under the especial superintendence of Mr. KIRBY, Pyrotechnist to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
Doors open at six o'clock; Performances commence precisely at Seven o'clock.
Admission to Gardens, 1s.; Admission to Hall—Reserve Seats, 6d.; Promenade, free.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
FOR A SHORT SEASON.
The Celebrated and Original
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, MISTH AND MELODY.
FROM
NEW YORK,
AND
MISS JULIA GOULD, MISS JULIA GOULD,
THE
AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12th, a Rich Programme of MIRTH AND MELODY.
Concluding with
BUCKLEY'S TRAVESTIE on
LA SONNAMBULA,
LA SONNAMBULA,
LA SONNAMBULA!
Doors open at Half-past Seven, Entertainment to commence at Eight o'clock.
Reserved Seats, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.
Programmes for Reserved Seats and Balcony may be secured in advance at Winchester and Son's, 42, Lower Sackville-street.
Children in Arms not admitted.

ROTUNDO.—Grand Competition of Athletic Games, on MONDAY next, 17th SEPTEMBER, 1860, under the distinguished Patronage of his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT.
He has signified his intention of being present, and being the last meeting of the season, under the management of Mr. Thomas Chambers, Esq.; Capt. Bund, Mr. D. Latouche, Esq.; Capt. Hand, R. C. Latouche, Esq.; H. R. Murray, Esq.; Capt. Kent, 70th Regt.; T. H. Brunskill, Esq. This occasion the following valuable prizes will be competed for:—A magnificent claret belt, three splendid silver cups, and two gray ar we medals. In addition to the above, a handsome Purse, from the Rotundo, for a 100 Yards Race; also Vaulting with the hands and pole, at the Rotundo, for a 42-lb. weight from the shoulder, and by the ring, and other athletic games. Programmes of which, and all particulars, can be had on application to Mr. JOHN LEVETT, at the College Hotel, College-street, who will also take further entries up to Saturday, September 15th. Gentlemen are only eligible to compete.
The band by permission of Mr. Thomas Clarke, the spic nidi Band of the Royal Scots Greys will attend.
A half-past seven in the evening the grounds will be illuminated, and a scratch race will take place; and the amusements will conclude with a Grand Display of Fireworks, by Mr John Lawrence, Pyro-artist.
Dancing open at half-past two, and Competition commences on the arrival of his Excellency, at half-past three o'clock.
Admission to the Rotundo and Gardens, and Seats, at this occasion on the admission will be—Reserved Seats, 3s.; Upper Ground, 1s.; Promenade, 1s.; Upper Ground, 6d. After 7 o'clock, 6d. to all; children half price.
J. J. DIGGES LATOUCHE, Hon. Secretary.

BOAT RACES, AND A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS, will take place at MARINO CRESCENT, KINGSTOWN, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, under the auspices of the CRESCENT CLUB.
The Band of the 1st Royal Dragoons will attend, and perform a musical selection, under the direction of Mr. Heidleman.

PATRIOTIC ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.
The Directors hereby give notice that a Dividend of Eight Shillings per share on the Company's Stock will be paid at the Company's Office, No. 9, College-green, Dublin, on and after the 13th day of September inst., to the Proprietors duly qualified to receive same, from the hours of Ten o'clock a.m. and Four o'clock p.m.
(By order)
JAMES MOORCROFT WILSON, Secretary.
Dublin, Sept. 11, 1860.

ST. BRIDGET'S PARISH.
It is intended that the
PARISH CHURCH
Is to be RE-OPENED on SUNDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER, 1860, at Noon Service (12 o'clock).
After the Sermon a collection will be made on account of the much needed alterations and repairs.
W. G. CARROLL, A.M., Incumbent.
J. G. BOILEAU, } Churchwardens.
CHARLES GRUBB, }

HELP WANTED.
It is hoped that a spirit of liberality may induce many persons to come forward and help, by contributions and collections, to raise the following sums:—

Orphan Refuge Office,
9, Upper Sackville-street.

£50 is offered to the Orphan Refuge, on condition that £200 is raised within a year towards a reserved fund, to form part of the permanent endowment towards the support of orphans exceeding the number of 140 who may be taken charge of by this valuable Society.

The Rev. Benjamin Gibson, 3, Berkeley-street, will be happy to receive subscriptions, and to call upon the list of collectors.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET.
Patron—Lord Roden.

£500 is offered to the Adelaide Hospital, on condition that within the year £500 is contributed towards a trust fund for the use of this important Institution.

Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford, at 117, Grafton-street, or St. Thomas' Rectory.

£50 is offered with the view of embracing the present opportunity for the sorrow of the Gospel in Italy.

The Rev. J. B. Heard, 23, Merrion-square South, will receive and acknowledge contributions.

£10 is offered to the Adelaide Night and Ragged School, Kingstown.

Subscriptions will be received by Josiah Smyly, Esq., 4, Merrion-square, North; and

By the Misses Stokes, 10, Friendless Women.

Contributions will be received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford, above, on condition that within three months the Adelaide shall each contribute the same amount to each of the other charities.

The sum offered have been saved from the income of a profession.

"Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of thine increase, so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine."—Prov. iii. 9.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)
FOR PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED.
IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS,
4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the inventive public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of seamless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances owing to a public situation which he held having been taken away from him, and his being since unable to obtain any permanent employment. He has a Wife and a family of three children to maintain, out of his past precarious earnings, which he was in a low condition in the work; they are consequently in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his ingenuity and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and therefore, and that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends this present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid, and a few more pounds (say £50) given, to set him afloat in some business, in lodging which he has all copper on it at present, he could command the small necessary capital he would require to be able to support himself and his family in comfort and respectability.

The following contributions have been already received:—

Rev. Wm. Graves, D.D., Broadstone; A. M. Pollock, A.M., Dublin.
Rev. Maxwell Close, D.D., Dublin. J. J. Macartney, A.M., Dublin.
Rev. Thomas Wright, D.D., Dublin. John Kenyon, Esq., Ben. 26, Upper Ormond-quay.
Rev. Thomas Hall, A.M., Dublin. Rupert Guinness.

Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the Secretary, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10, Hilliard-street, Dublin.

Rev. Joseph M'Neile, D.D., Liverpool. Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, Esq., Athlone.

A Lady, per John Rainsford, Esq., 8s.; Rev. C. B. Stewart, Tuam, £1; Rev. and Mrs. J. Alexander, Cullen, £1; per Rev. H. Verschoyle, Lady Arabella Brooke, Colonel Hall, £1 each, and Rev. John Grogan, 10s., per Rev. Dr. Stanford.

## Education.

HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE—
DIRECT COMMISSIONS.—Mr. Stapleton's ARMY PROSPECTUS contains full and accurate information; references to above forty parents who have passed on "First Trial" from him, several of them after failure from other Establishments. At the late examinations Mr. WILLIAM GUINNESS, Deepwell, Blackrock, passed on one month's private instruction by Mr. STAPLETON.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.—The highest place (Fourth) of all Candidates from Ireland was obtained by Mr. HEARST, a Pupil proposed by Mr. Stapleton, at the last December examination.

INDIAN ARMY.—Separate Prospectus gives the curriculum of study for each appointed by Council for India, and references to Pupils who have passed direct from Mr. Stapleton.

Gentlemen desirous of being expeditiously prepared, or of distinguishing themselves, can have *Private Instruction* from Mr. Stapleton, or from one of his staff of assistants.

WM. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., PRINCIPAL,
UNIVERSITY, CIVIL AND MILITARY INSTITUTION,
26, KILDARE-STREET.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.
Two Vacancies have just been created, through illness, in a perfectly Select Private School, where only sixteen Boys, Sons of Gentlemen, under the age of fourteen years, are admitted.
Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Drawing, Mapping, and the English Branches of Education are taught thoroughly, in a fine Country Residence, on inclusive terms.
Apply for prospectuses, references, &c., &c., to "D. D.," care of Mr. HENRY ROSENTHAL, 25, Nassau-street, Dublin.

EDUCATION.—A Classical Honor and English, Private, T.C.D., twenty years' experience as a Teacher, eight years Head Master and Principal of a First-class Provincial School, whose Pupils have been successful in T.C.D., Queen's Colleges, and Competitive Examinations, takes Pupils at his Residence (5 miles from Ten to Two daily, for young Lads under thirteen, who will be properly grounded in all the Elementary parts of English, Greek, and Latin, and including Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling (Taught chiefly by Dictation), English Grammar, Outlines of Composition, Geography, and History.
Boys from eight years of age admitted.
The charges (exceedingly moderate, considering the advantages offered) will be proportioned to age and advancement—reducable in the case of three brothers.
Evening Classes for advanced Pupils.
Address "Magister, Schoolmaster," Irish Times Office.

IRISH CONSTABULARY CADETSHIPS.
On the 7th instant and following days, four Officers' sons competing for One Vacancy,
C. E. A. CAMERON, Esq., Son of R. B. Cameron, Esq., late Co. Inspector, Rusky, Roscommon,
obtained FIRST PLACE and the CADETSHIP, scoring 585.
On the 13th June and three following days, TEN candidates having been called up to compete for TWO Cadetships,
PHILIP ROBINSON, Esq., Ballynavin Castle, Borrisokane,
obtained the FIRST PLACE and FIRST CADETSHIP, and
EDWARD CURTELL, Esq., Kilkenny,
obtained the SECOND PLACE and the SECOND CADETSHIP.
Seventeen Cadetships have been obtained by Mr. STAPLETON'S pupil.
Boarding and Day Pupils by Year, Quarter, or Month.
Prospectuses free by Post.
UNIVERSITY, CIVIL, and MILITARY INSTITUTION,
26, KILDARE-STREET.
WM. STAPLETON, A.B. T.C.D. Principal.

CHINIQUY, THE CANADIAN REFORMER!
GREAT RECEPTION MEETINGS
WILL BE HELD (D.V.)
IN THE
METROPOLITAN HALL,
On WEDNESDAY NEXT, SEPT. 19, 1860,
At Twelve o'clock Noon,
and Eight o'clock Evening,
To HEAR
The Rev. C. CHINIQUY.
Tickets of Admission—Platform, 1s. 6d.; Body of the Hall, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. To be had at the door two hours before each Meeting.
Mr. CHINIQUY can only remain one day in Dublin, and will leave on the following for Belfast, to Lecture in the evening.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT,
BALL'S BRIDGE.
OFFICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.
Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Rodon, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C P Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c.; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.
Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene, Mrs Trazees—Hon G HADCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, Esq, M D.
Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R F Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Mrs Ormsby, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P Anthony Lefroy, Esq, M P; Rev Phillip Smith, J J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev R J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Haughton, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev Priaulx, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wheeley, M A Sauria, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.
J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P } Hon.
ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P } Secs.
Rev W G CARROLL,
39, Upper Baggot-street, } Sec.
The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.
The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the secretary.
The enlargement of the laundry and drying room (which could no longer be deferred) has required a sort as outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficacy.
There are Thirty-eight inmates in the house.
Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Hall, Bankers, Henry-street; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39 Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

SPECIAL APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE.
The object of this Society is to preserve the Protestantism of the destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. The offspring of those unhappy unions have, until within the last few years, been abandoned almost entirely to Romanism, from want of an asylum for these children among our Protestant Institutions. This state of things, it is felt, should not be permitted to continue, and the object of this Appeal is to draw the increased attention of Protestants to the claims of this society, which now maintains 163 of these poor orphans.
Last month fourteen very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding this matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these orphans, there being already 163 under the care of the Society, while their funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee feel that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented. On the one hand, receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 a year, and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue some at least of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed, and which the Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved to admit only one of the largest of the applications, and make an earnest appeal to the Protestant public to enable them not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant Orphan of a Mixed Marriage seeking a shelter in the Society.
A gentleman in Staffordshire has written to say that he will give £5 towards enabling the Committee to receive two destitute orphans, if nineteen other individuals will give a like sum each before the 31st instant. To meet this proposition several contributions have been received, as may be seen in the list; it is hoped that other benevolent friends may be found to complete the required amount.
Two other offers have been made for the benefit of the Society and of which the Committee are most anxious to be enabled to avail themselves.
"TRINITY College, June 21st, 1860.
"GENTLEMEN,—With a view to aid in the collection now being made for the purpose of providing a training establishment for the Society's Apprentice Class, similar to that of the Protestant Orphan Society in Ferry-place, I am authorised by a benevolent friend, under whose notice I or right the matter, to offer the sum of £50 towards this very important object, provided five other parties will either give or collect a like sum of £50 each before the end of the next three months. I am, gentlemen, yours, faithfully,
"T. O'MAHONY, Clk.
"To the Honorary Secretaries of the Protestant Orphan Refuge."
The following is an extract from a communication received from a friend of the Society who has been authorised to make the proposal:—
A lady offers to give £100, provided within a year £900 more be raised to form a trust fund for the provision of any number of orphans exceeding 140 which the Society may maintain; same not to be applied unless the number shall continue to exceed 140."
The proposed plan for raising the required five sums of £50 each is, if five individuals cannot be found to undertake the beneficial number of smaller collections be united to form the required amounts, and by a like process to realise the proposed "reserve fund" for which the £100 are offered. In this way the efforts of all parties disposed to help in this good work can be made available.
Special Collecting Cards for this purpose can be obtained at the office of the society in Mr. Curry's 9, Upper Sackville-street.
The smallest contribution will be thank ully acknowledged by the Committee.
21st July, 1860.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk., } Honorary
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk., } Secs.

Contributions already received:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lady Griffith, | £5 | 0 | 0 | Mrs. B—— | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hans Hamilton | 5 | 0 | 0 | A Friend, J. H. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Woods, Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 | James F. Wright, Esq., 1 | 0 | 0 |
| A Protestant | 5 | 0 | 0 | Mrs. J. K. Gordon, per Rev. T. Long, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Henry aske White, Esq., | 5 | 0 | 0 | Dr. M'Clintock, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Fingleton, | 5 | 0 | 0 | Mrs. Major Greene, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. George Rotherham, | 5 | 0 | 0 | An Opponent of Mixed Marriages, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| John La Touche, Esq., | 5 | 0 | 0 | Lady Crofton, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| George Casey, Esq., | 5 | 0 | 0 | A Friend, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Major-General Porter, | 5 | 0 | 0 | A few Friends at the Meeting | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| The Baron De Robeck, | 5 | 0 | 0 | Stamps (Belfast), | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| A Gentleman, | 2 | 0 | 0 | G F H, per Rev A M Pollock, | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Getzer Hall, | 2 | 0 | 0 | A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| A Friend to the Orphan, | 2 | 0 | 0 | Mrs H K Courtney, | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| C. Gaussen, Esq., | 2 | 0 | 0 | Captain A F Graves, | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Sophie Batty, Esq., | 2 | 0 | 0 | Postage Stamps (Cork), | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| A Friend, per Mrs. West, | 2 | 0 | 0 | Anony mous, Bangor | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| K——, | 2 | 0 | 0 | A Friend, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| A. B., | 2 | 0 | 0 | A H. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Rev. St. George French, | 2 | 0 | 0 | J. R. Cooke, Esq., | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| R. Denny Urlin, Esq., | 1 | 5 | 0 | —— King, Esq., per Rev. H. H. Johnson, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. H. H. Johnson, | 1 | 0 | 0 | Rev. James Hewitt, | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Wm. Vincent, Esq., | 1 | 0 | 0 | Williams shaw, per do. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. West, | 1 | 0 | 0 | William Dwyer Ferguson, Esq., | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Bowling, Esq., | 1 | 0 | 0 | Charles Shields, Esq., per Rev. J. S. Ball, | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Charles Wogan, Esq., | 1 | 0 | 0 | William Sandys, Esq., | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. R. Geoghegan | 1 | 0 | 0 | W. Jackson, Esq., per Rev. Mr. Archer, | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| H. Saunders, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 | Miss Aylmer, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| John C. Erck, Esq., | 1 | 0 | 0 | Lord Viscount Gough | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Hardy | 1 | 0 | 0 | Thomas Tickell, Esq | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Miss Hardy | 1 | 0 | 0 | —— Humphreys, Esq | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| S H Stevenson, Esq | 1 | 0 | 0 | Mrs Stuart | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs Wright | 2 | 0 | 0 | A Gent eman in Staffordshire | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs Joy | 2 | 2 | 0 | Orgentine, per Rev. W P Wilkin | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| S H Bolton, Esq | 2 | 0 | 0 | W O'Brien, Esq | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Rev C Hackett | 1 | 0 | 0 | S Crozier, Esq | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| J Smyly, Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 | A Friend, per Rev Thomas Scriban | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| R C Day, Esq | 0 | 10 | 0 | Miss Rutledge | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| The Misses Rouse, per Rev W Stevenson | 5 | 0 | 0 | Mrs Stuart | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Dobbyn, Esq | 1 | 0 | 0 | Rev Wm Murphin | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev J B Wallace | 0 | 10 | 0 | Hutton Bros. anon, Esq., | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| S Brabazon, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 | N. Barton, Esq., per ditto | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| S H Jephson, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 | James Andrew | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Anonymous, per D. Cronin, Esq., | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | |

## DUBLIN AND DROGHEDA RAILWAY COMPANY.

ITALIAN OPERA.
The 11 p.m. Down Train, Dublin to Malahide, will on Each Evening of the Week leave Dublin at 11-25 p.m. and stop at Clontarf Intermediate stations, and passengers from Howth or sutton should alight at Junction station.
(By order)
J. P. CULVERWELL, Secretary.
Dublin, 10th September, 1860.

## Education.

HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE—
DIRECT COMMISSIONS.—Mr. Stapleton's ARMY PROSPECTUS contains full and accurate information; references to above forty parents who have passed on "First Trial" from him, several of them after failure from other Establishments. At the late examinations Mr. WILLIAM GUINNESS, Deepwell, Blackrock, passed on one month's private instruction by Mr. STAPLETON.

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WM. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., PRINCIPAL,
UNIVERSITY, CIVIL AND MILITARY INSTITUTION,
26, KILDARE-STREET.

TO UNIVERSITY AND MILITARY STUDENTS.
Gentlemen preparing for the coming October Examinations will find very favourable opportunities of making up their business efficiently and in a short time, with Mr. J. B. RYAN, A.B., 6, College-street.
N.B.—Boarders accommodated who will enjoy special advantages of improvement.
References—The Rev. Mr. TOWNSEND, F.T.C.D., 33, Trinity College.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.
PRINCIPALS:
REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.;
FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.
Classical Master—JAMES CURRAN, A.B., Sch. T.C.D.
Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., and late Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.
Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Stage, T.C.D.
French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, Jena University.
Writing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.
Pupils are prepared for the University, the Military Colleges, the Civil Service, &c.
The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.
Rain each was resumed on the 8th of August.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN.
RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.
H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.
Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.
The playground is large.
Day Pupils also received.
Unexceptional references given and required.

ACADEMIC INSTITUTE,
87 AND 88, HARCOURT-STREET.
The Reverend JAMES GIBSON, A.M., ex-Scholar, Senior Moderator, and Gold Medallist, in Classics; Berkeley Gold Medallist in Greek; Fellowship Prizeman in Hebrew, English Literature, Political Economy, Vice-Chancellor's Prizeman in Latin Verse and Essay, &c., &c.,
PRINCIPAL AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.
Mr. GIBSON has great pleasure in announcing that the Reverend W. J. DUNDAS, in the management of this long-established school, and hopes by unremitting exertion to merit the confidence of parents. Mr. RICE has had extensive experience in teaching, having been head master of the school, under the late Reverend D. FLYNN, and having since been continuously engaged in preparing pupils, who have obtained the highest honors in distinction.
Mr. RICE will be assisted by the Reverend HUGH HAMILTON, ex-Scholar, and the best masters he can procure in every department, and will be exercising a careful supervision over all the classes.
The premises, including his head class under his own more limited care charge.
The pupils of this school will have the privileges of competing for the exhibitions established in T.C.D., by the English and Irish Church and University Insurance Society, value £30 per annum for three years, one of which is at present held by a nominee of Mr. RICE.
Mr. RICE purposes forming private classes out of school hours, for gentlemen reading for Scholarship, Scholarship, or Classical Honors. Every may join the head class, on terms which will be made known on application.
The accommodation in four boarders cannot be surpassed, and there is a large field of several acres as a play-ground for the pupils.
Mr. RICE will enter (D.V.) on his duties on the 1st October. Prospectus, stating terms, &c., will be ready in few days, and may be had on application to
Mr. RICE,
87, HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN,
where applicat ons for the admission of pupils will be received.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL,
FOXCROFT-HOUSE, PORTARLINGTON,
At the present Midsummer Examinations, held at the commencement of the present half-year, the pupils who obtained superior marks in the various classes, and who consequently were entitled to the prizes (or in lieu of prizes, the marks of those whose names are included in parentheses), were equal.

LANGUAGES.
Reading, Writing from Dictation, Grammar, Composition, Construction, Translation, and a critical examination in the principles of
English Classics—Hall, Tudor, Adams, Symons, Owen, Fisher, Classical Master—JAMES CURRAN, A.B., Sch. T.C.D.
Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., and late Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.
Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Stage, T.C.D.
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LANGUAGES.
Reading, Writing from Dictation, Grammar, Composition, Construction, Translation, and a critical examination in the principles of
English Classics—Hall, Tudor, Adams, Symons, Owen, Fisher, Fisher, Fisher

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUEL ..., Carving Jeweller and Wholesale Dealer in Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, ... STREET, New Designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Oval Frames for Photographs. Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Orders promptly executed, by his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of the new-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at modern cash prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 119 GRAFTON-STREET.

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for Watches of the same quality.
We will guarantee every engagement with each Watch.
C. MARSH and CO.,
34, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

ROYAL FINGAL PIN (REGISTERED).
ROYAL FINGAL EAR-RINGS (REGISTERED).
The above Ornaments, exact copies of an Antique Shield found, in a ruin near Swords, are pronounced to be a most beautiful Specimen of Ancient Art, and are dedicated with permission to Lord and Lady Talbot de Malahide, and patronised by several other noblemen, military, &c. To be seen with the original, at the sole Proprietor's,
THOMAS BRUNKER, Goldsmith,
No. 111, GRAFTON STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.
☞ Wanted to purchase, for Cash, Diamonds, Plate, &c., at highest value.

ROYAL SELTZER WATER.
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET,
DUBLIN.

PRESERVING BOTTLES OF ALL SIZES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Bottles at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest shape:—
☞ Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Table Glass in the Most Modern Style.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naiders's Worm Powders, and Hacker's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-three years' practice—Science, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Evenings—7 to 9 to 11.
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Baths—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s. Medicine included.

## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

Italian complications continue to weigh heavily on the Stock markets, every favourable feature that arises being powerless in checking the depressing tendency. A very slight rally took place in the English Funds to-day, possibly owing to the renewal of peaceful protestations embodied in the speech of the Emperor at Marseilles. The dealings in the Funds here were of a most limited character, and the quotations, which are marked at a reduction of one-sixteenth, are little more than nominal.

A similar lethargy is observable in the Share market, the transactions throughout being on a very limited scale, and the first and last of any considerable change of value. In Banks—Royals alone passed hands, the quotation showing a decline of one-eighth, at which they closed with sellers. Hibernians and Nationals were both offered for sale at last prices; in the case of the latter security, a reduced price was tendered.

In Steam, the only dealing which took place was in Peninsulars, which realised £9 each, which were quoted at a premium of £25. Atlantics were offered at last price. City of Dublin £100 shares were on sale, as were also the issue of 1836.

No transactions are recorded in Mines. Mining Company of Ireland, were on sale, and Wicklow Coppers were inquired for at an advanced price.

In Railways, Dublin and Drogheda of both denominations sold, Dublin and Kingstown Stock were all negociated at last prices, and closed steadily. Dublin and Wexfords were marked at a reduction of one-sixteenth, at which, however, there remained buyers, sellers at £54. Irish South Easterns passed hands at an advance of one-eighth, and Newry and Rostrevors recovered from the reduced price at which they were last negociated, closing steadily at £64. Great Southern Stock was asked for at a further reduction. There were sellers of Midlands, and of Waterford and Limericks.

The only quotation marked in Preference Securities was in Dundalks and Enniskillens (Class A), which were fractionally higher. The other shares remained without change of value.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPT. 11.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| GOVERNMENT FUNDS. | | | |
| 3 per Cent. Consols | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto account, 18th October | ... | ... | ... |
| New 3 per Cent. Stock | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto for account, 18th September | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto for new account, 19th October | ... | ... | ... |
| BANKS. | | | |
| Royal Bank | ... | ... | ... |
| STEAM. | | | |
| Peninsular and Oriental | ... | ... | ... |
| City of Dublin | ... | ... | ... |
| MINES. | | | |
| Connorree (Limited) | ... | ... | ... |
| Wicklow Copper (Limited) | ... | ... | ... |
| Mining Company of Ireland, | ... | ... | ... |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Alliances and Consumers' Gas | ... | ... | ... |
| RAILWAYS | | | |
| Dublin and Kingstown | ... | ... | ... |
| Irish South Easterns | ... | ... | ... |
| Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor | ... | ... | ... |
| Dublin and Drogheda | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto Bills | ... | ... | ... |
| Great Southern and Western | ... | ... | ... |
| Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford | ... | ... | ... |
| Midland Great Western | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. Half Shares | ... | ... | ... |
| RAILWAY PREFERENCES | | | |
| Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent., perpetual, class A | ... | ... | 10½ |
| Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual | ... | ... | 98½ |
| Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent redeemable | ... | ... | 80½ |

On Saturday's business commencing at twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 15th September. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

| | MON. | TUES. | WED. | HUM | FRID. | SAT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 per Cent. Consols | 92¼ | ¼ | 92⅞ | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | 92⅝ |
| Ditto for Account | 92½ | 99 | 92⅞ | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | 92⅝ |
| 3 per Cent. Reduced | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New 3 per Cent. Stock | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92⅞ | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92⅜ |
| Ditto for Account | 92¼ | ..... | 92⅞ | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92⅜ |
| Bank Stock | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 11.

| | OPENING PRICES. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consols Money | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92¼ |
| ,, Account | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92⅛ |
| New Threes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92¼ |
| MOON PRICES. | | | | | |
| Consols Money | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92⅛ |
| ,, Account | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92⅛ |
| New Threes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92¼ |
| 1 P.M. PRICES. | | | | | |
| Consols Money | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92⅛ |
| ,, Account | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92⅛ |
| New Threes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92¼ |
| 2-15 P.M. PRICES. | | | | | |
| Consols Money | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92⅛ |
| ,, Account | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92⅛ |
| New Threes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92¼ |
| CLOSING PRICES. | | | | | |
| Consols Money | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92⅛ |
| ,, Account | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92⅛ |
| New Threes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92¼ |

NOTE SCRIP.—Exchequer Bills 5 pcnt., —; Eastern Counties, 54; Caledonians, —; Great Northern, —; Great Western, —; Great Western of Canada, 12½; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 111 10; London and North Western, 100; Leeds Northern, 8½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, —; Midland Sto k, 12½; South Eastern, 8½; S. Staffordshire, and Berwick, 2½; York and North Midland, 82; London and South Western, 82½; Great Western, 79½; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, —; Great Transit, 20; North British, —; Great Western, 7½; Mexican, —; Turkish (new) 57½; Bank Stock, 23½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), 73; Canadian Stock, —. Canada is to be sold all at once, and not by instalments as is now being done. Shares very inactive, but rather better in tone, and prices rilled a little, but there is no particular feature. Canadians steady. Turks (old), 74; Turks (new), 57.

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

The English funds opened with a dull tendency this morning, and have closed at a decline. The formal announcement of the entire reconciliation between Austria and Russia had no marked influence, but some disquiet was occasioned by the statement, that France is determined to uphold the Government of the Pope and to turn against Sardinia if she should attempt to relieve the people of the Roman States from the pressure of General Lamoriciere and his band of French, Austria, and other mercenaries. The demand in the Discount market has slightly increased, but is still moderate. About £64,000 in refined gold was bought by the Bank to-day. The Railway market has been heavy to-day in sympathy with Consols, and most of the leading descriptions closed one-half to three-fourths per cent. lower Midland and South Eastern being the flattest. North Eastern Stocks were less effected, receding only one fourth per cent., and North British was exceptionally firm.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

The Stock markets to-day showed heaviness, which was not so much attributed to the news from Italy as to statements by telegraph from Vienna of an impeding agreement between Russia and Austria, which inspired a vague feeling of uneasiness with regard to the prospects of the European politics. Consols closed fully per cent. lower than on Saturday with a heavy appearance. A corresponding decline upon the Paris Bourse where there seems to be great fear of an ultimate collision between Austria and Sardinia contributed to confirm the unfavourable tendency here. The ease of the money market, the continued purchase of gold by the Bank, and the more favourable character of the reports from the agricultural districts passed almost unnoticed in the other departments of the Stock Exchange prices in nearly all cases closed at the lowest point of the day. The discount market was easy, the best bills were taken at 3½ per cent., little business was accordingly done at the Bank of England.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6¾; Caledonians, 93¾; Chester and Holyhead, 52¾; Eastern Counties, 55½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81 82; Great Northern, 115 16; Great Northern A, 119 21; Great Western, 70¾; Great Western of Canada, 12¾; Grand Trunk, 7¾; Great Southern and Western, 112 14; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 111¾; London and North Western, 100¾; London and South Western, 92¾; Leeds Northern, 5¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 8¾; Midland, 12¾; North British, 68¾; South Eastern, 8¾; Yorkshire Newcastle, and Berwick, 9⅜; York and North Midland, 82¾; Old Trunks, 73¾; New do., 57¾. Consols have been very idle all day, and without any fluctuation, closing, if anything, a shade firmer at 93 3-16. Shares have been inactive, but the tone firmer. Leeds Stock the favourite. Canadians steady. Rentes come 5 cents. better.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—Funds have been rather firmer to day, and have slightly advanced. A good effect is produced by the continuance of fine weather. An improvement of ¼ to ⅜ per cent. has taken place in the principal British Railway Stocks.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SEPT. 11TH, 3-26 P.M.—The Bourse has been rather firmer. Rentes closed at 68 or 20 centimes higher than yesterday.

## STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The prospect to regarding the harvest have become very much improved, from the continuance of settled weather, and prices of provisions are, in consequence, still tending downward. Traders, too, are naturally looking forward to a revival of activity in business from the above circumstance, and it is expected that a better demand for manufactured goods will shortly spring up. In England, however, political anxieties, and renewed reports respecting failures, create an unsettled feeling which the encouraging state of the weather, and the continuous fall in the value of grain, fail to remove. In our review of Friday last, when mentioning the failure of a firm in the linen trade, we alluded to an apprehension that existed as to the likelihood of other traders also giving way who were connected in business with the firm in question; and the fears entertained in this respect are now shown not to have been without foundation, one party so circumstanced having already suspended whose assets, moreover, will not, it is expected, prove satisfactory. The embarrassment, also of a firm in London in the spirit trade are likewise spoken of, but it is considered possible that in this case an arrangement may be made which will keep the parties from having to succumb. The abundance of money in England is still strongly manifested, but it does not stimulate speculative activity, operators exercising much caution; and the demand for accommodation is in consequence rather moderate; the rates are much the same as last quoted, and loans at the Stock Exchange on English securities continue to be obtainable, from money being plenty, at 1½ per cent. The return from the Bank of England, the past week, shows that the deposits have augmented, and that there is an increase in the stock of bullion, but the export of silver has very considerably exceeded the quantity imported for the last week for which the above return is made. In considering the general delays in trade which has prevailed for some time past, it is pleasing to observe the energy with which business has been pushed in the North of Ireland, and we are glad to perceive that very favourable expectations are entertained of the demand for linen and other goods of native manufacture becoming soon very active.

With respect to the silk trade, the following extract from the circular of Messrs Durant & Co. may be interesting:—

"We have had a month of limited business in silk. The season of the year would in part account for this, but that is not all—the home trade is wretchedly bad, and foreigners show no disposition to purchase beyond daily requirements. The strike at Coventry is at an end, but now the employers are afraid to commence operations, and this feeling is shared, and to some extent acted upon, by their brethren in other districts. Prices are unfortunately very high, and so decided is the determination of consumers to keep out of the market that, notwithstanding the extremely small stock of old silk, the first arrivals of the 1860 bales new silk from China has been allowed to hang upon the market for two or three days, and is only being sold parcel by parcel, without the least symptom of competition or eagerness to purchase; and this not from any question as to the quality of the silk, for on this point, thus far at any rate, there is no reason for complaint. Chinese thrown silk has commanded rather more attention, especially the better qualities and finer sizes, and the deliveries have been good, but the stock is so large that at present they make no impression. Canton silk has not found favour with consumers—the prices are thought to have been pitched a little too high. Bengal silk has shared in the general quiet. In Italian, Brutia, and Persian silk, nothing."

Wool—since the close of the public sales, very little business has been done in London in any kind of wool; but a better feeling is observable in Liverpool, and in the woollen districts, caused principally by the improved harvest prospects, and any tendency to a fall in prices appears, in consequence, to have been checked.

Cotton—The Liverpool market has been firm during the past week, with an advance of ⅛ per lb. on the lower qualities of American, ¼d on the middle and better sorts, ½d per lb. on Surat, and full prices were obtained for all other kinds. This day's report represents the market as continuing firm, and the demand still active.

Flax—Stocks of old are almost exhausted; they are also very light of foreign, and very small supplies of the new crop are brought to sale. Prices are well supported, and demand is active. Handscutched, 6s to 8s 3d; milled, 7s 6d to 11s 6d, for last season's growth. New flax has in some cases brought 13s 9d per stone.

Jute is improved demand.

Leather and Hides—Trade improving, and prices sustained.

Produce—Our sugar market has improved both in demand and prices; Barbadoes, which is in particular request brings at public sale from 34s to 35s 6d. For refined, there has been also more inquiry, and rates have somewhat improved; but progress cannot be made in this by holders, unless a material reduction, and buyers are holding off expecting lower rates. In London the markets for produce have in nearly every department been favorably influenced by the fine and settled aspect of the weather, and some extension of business has resulted, which would probably have been more decided, but for the aspect of Continental politics. The improvement has been, therefore, confined chiefly to the home trade, exporters observing considerable reserve. In sugar a good business was transacted at 6d advance. Manilla descriptions making the fullest terms. Rather heavy supplies of coffee have been brought on sale, but the demand proved sufficient to take the whole off. Extensive public sales of tea, including a large proportion for immediate disposal, depressed quotations at 1d per lb., but there has been since a tendency to a partial recovery.

Rice has become depressed in the past week from 3d to 6d per cwt. from the fall in the corn markets.

Saltpetre became somewhat reduced in value, but is now firmer, though not active.

In spices, the principal feature is a further decline of 10s to 20s in the value of Cochin ginger, making a fall of 20s to 25s from the late highest point. Rather lower prices also have been taken for both oil seed and seed oils, and this, in the latter case, has led to somewhat extensive transactions for future delivery. The tallow market has been quiet, without much change in price, but there are some considerable arrivals of shipping from Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, and it remains to be seen what influence the supplies they bring may have on the market.

Provisions—The supplies of foreign butter into London continue on a large scale, and prices for the better qualities advanced during the past week about 2s per cwt., but the demand for Irish is still limited, foreign competing successfully against it. The bacon market was dull, and rates declined without causing any active inquiry.

Cattle—At the London market on yesterday the demand for beasts was not active, but prices did not decline; sheep, however, sold briskly, at an advance of ¼d per lb., from the supply being moderate, and prime small pigs were also dearer; but in lambs and calves there was no change. The supply from Ireland consisted of 300 oxen and heifers.

Grain—Owing to the continuance of fine weather, the markets in the United Kingdom have been much depressed during the past week, expectations of a cheering character having succeeded the despondency which existed three or four weeks ago, and prices, under the improved prospects, having continued to give way; wheat, for example, is 4s per quarter cheaper in London, while in the last fortnight or so, by nearly 8s per quarter, which is equivalent to something like 4s 6d per barrel. The fall in the English markets checked business also on the Continent, the weather being fine there also, and led to an immediate reduction in breadstuffs; and it is not likely that importers from America will profit by their late purchases, unless an advance shall take place on this side of the Atlantic, as markets in New York have been somewhat on the rise, according to recent advices and it appears that large supplies are on the way from thence to the United Kingdom. With respect, however, to the great fall which has taken place in prices, holders appear to be commencing to make a stand against further reduction, and at Liverpool to-day an improved tone was observable, a fair business having been done in wheat and other articles without any further decline in rates. In our market trade has been also dull from the causes above referred to, and at our Corn Exchange to-day there was very little business passing, except for new bere, which brought from 13s to 14s. There was hardly any alteration in prices of other articles, unless that new oats were rather dearer, and Indian corn was somewhat more inquired after. The samples of new wheat offered were rather inferior, and sold from 28s to 32s; barley, 17s to 20s; oats, 13s to 15s; and rapeseed, 29s to 32s.

There were no foreign arrivals of grain-laden vessels at our port on either Friday or Saturday, but on yesterday bonds were reported, containing, on the whole, 3,900 quarters, and 600 bags of wheat, 124 sacks of flour, and 3,300 quarters of Indian corn.

## DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

The weather continues most favourable for the harvest. Our market to-day, though poorly supplied with old and new grain, was dull for everything except new bere, for which there was rather a brisk demand to supply some orders from England. We repeat our quotations of Friday for everything, scarcely a transaction occurring to Indian corn, and we note no alteration in prices. New wheat, 28s to 32s; barley, 17s to 20s; bere, 12s 6d to 13s 6d; oats, 13s to 15s; rapeseed, 29s to 32s.

| | s. d. | | s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| White wheat | 35s 0d to 38s 0d | Oatmeal | 16s 0d to 18s 6d |
| Red ditto | 34s 0d to 35s 0d | Bakers' flour | 18s 0d to 21s 0d |
| Barley | 00s 0d to 00s 0d | Indian corn, | |
| Oats, old | 16s 0d to 17s 6d | per 480 lbs | 33s 6d to 35s 0d |

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 11.—Sugar steady; coffee firm. Tea gone at full rates. Rice steady. Saltpetre dull. Tallow market firmer, 52s 3d; Spot, 52s 9d; last three months, 52s 9d spring.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, SEPT. 11.—Wheat same as on Friday. Little passing. Spring corn flat, and difficult to sell.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, SEPT. 11.—A good attendance of millers, both town and country. There was an improved tone in everything from the trade. Wheat—A fair Friday's rates. More inquiry for flour at former prices. Oatmeal steady. No change in the value of Indian corn.—Messrs. Morton, Brothers, and Maddock's Report.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPT. 11.—Market firm. Sales, probably about 10,000 bales. Imports, 2,230. Previously, 8,6[illegible]

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 11.—Pepper, black Singapore, 4s. 8d.; white, 6d. per lb. 600 bags sold and 520 bags of the latter. Linseed—2,360 bags from Bombay, 57s 6d. Rapeseed—1,300 pockets of brown Bombay, 60s to 60s 6d.

HULL CORN MARKET, SEPT. 11.—Short supply of English wheat, which met a slow sale at a decline of 2s on old, and 4s on 5s on new; a similar decline was accepted on foreign wheat; barley and beans 1s per qr. lower; peas and oats unchanged.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, SEPT. 11.—Wheat dull; sale at nominally former rates. Flour—Scarcely anything done, and to further reduction. Flour—Scarcely anything done, and prices unable to be quoted. Barley unchanged in value and the demand trifling. Oats more in request, and rather improved. Beans and peas firm. Wheat—Foreign, 6s to 6s 6d per qr.; English, 6s to 6s 6d per qr.; barley, 3s to 3s 6d per qr.; oats, 1s to 1s 6d per qr.; beans, 6s to 6s 6d per qr.; peas, 6s to 6s 6d per qr.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION REPORT, SEPT. 11.—No. 1, 50s 5d to 55s 6d; mixed numbers, warrants, 51s 11d to 51s 3d; No. 3, 49s 6d to 50s 6d. Market quiet. Shipped this week, 10,300 tons; last year, 6,000 tons.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 11.—Firsts, 105s; seconds, 101s.; thirds, 94s; fourths, 88s; fifths, 76s; sixths, 64s. 1,600 in Market.

CORK CORN MARKET, SEPT. 11.—White wheat, 28s to 29s; Red wheat, 25s to 26s; oats, 14s to 15s 6d.

## REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

(FROM THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS.)

Another week's fine weather has done wonders for the country. The process of ripening has gone on at a rapid rate, and much grain now in the stacks in the Midland districts is reported to be being gathered in under favourable conditions. More haste, however, than was desirable has been evinced in bringing in new wheat to market, the consequence being that very inferior samples, which might have fetched from 36 pounds and less per bushel to 42 pounds, but this last weight is rare. As a whole, the crop seems likely to turn out neither better nor worse than was anticipated, and as no improvement can be reported as to the state of the crops in this country or abroad. It is well that foreign imports of wheat have lately been liberal, as the stock of old English is much below the required quantity for mixing; and as both the yield as well as the quality is likely to be under an average, there must be a considerable demand. Nevertheless, should the new grain be forced on the markets, a temporary depression is very probable. Already the beneficial influence, and the appearance of new samples, have produced a tolerably extensive business throughout the country—say about 3s to 4s per quarter on the average, with difficult sales; and whe her the decline shall be stopped or increased will be determined by the weather. Should it continue fine, the harvest will be finished in Holland, and the Baltic; but the more distant markets have not yet been influenced, the admission of corn duty free into French ports still allowing the effects in Odessa, on the Danube, and sea-coast localities; but a reaction in those places must be expected. Large imports are on their way from the United States, but a heavy fall in this country will be needed to induce shipments to Europe. Buyers have kept at a moderate rate, though last advices note a good advance. The arrivals of the coast time the 30th instant have been 31 cargoes, of which 16 were wheat, 9 maize, and 6 barley. The quantity unreported was as follows:—15 cargoes of wheat, arrived and on passage—one from Berdiansk at 37s 6d, one Marianopoli at 36s 9d, four Taganrog at 35s 6d, one Ghersa at 35s 6d, one Odessa at 35s 6d, one Galatz at 35s 6d, one Berdiansk at 35s 6d, one Polish Odessa at 35s 6d, two Sandomirka at 35s 6d, and 37s 6d, one Saldi at 35s 6d, one Rebara at 35s, and 500 quarters Taganrog Ghirka, for September or October, at 34s, two of rye at 31s to 32s 6d, one of barley at 34s, and one of oats at 32s 6d. Arrived 250 cargoes;

Dresden have advised the King of Naples to take refuge in Germany, and not in Spain.

AUSTRIA—REVISION OF THE CONCORDAT.

The Vienna *Presse* says, in yesterday's sitting of the Reichsrath, it was resolved to insert a paragraph in the report of the committee, for recommending a revision of the Concordat, and the placing of all Christian professions on an equal footing.

ROME.

SEPT. 9.—General Pianelli has arrived here to announce to the Pope the retreat of the King of Naples to Gaeta.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, TUESDAY.—In yesterday's sitting of the Reichsrath, the Budget for the army and navy was served to before the discussion of the Budget for the Minister of the Interior. Count Rechberg protested against the prevailing idea that the Ministry existed to maintain a political system, the abolition of which was desired. The Minister said that this supposition was incorrect, and assured the members of the Council that all the Ministers were agreed upon entering the paths of reform. The Reichsrath resolved upon adjourning any discussion of constitutional principles, until the conclusion of the discussion of the budget. On the occasion of the discussion of the police budget, M. Mazgar proposed that the laws affecting the press should be modified. This proposition was supported, and the vote upon it was adjourned till the close of the discussion of the budget.

GERMANY.

MUNICH, SEPT. 11.—Efforts are being made to determine several German Sovereigns to proceed to Warsaw.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 31.—The Sultan has ordered the Grand Vizier, Kipriali Pacha, to terminate his inquiry in the provinces as speedily as possible, and to return to Constantinople, where urgent political business requires his presence. It is asserted that the Grand Vizier will not stay at Constantinople, but will proceed to Paris and London with full powers, to treat on the most important political questions, and to negociate a new loan. Prince Couza is expected here. Vely Pacha is again in favour with the Sultan, and has been appointed Governor-General of Adrianople.

INTENDED IMPERIAL INTERVIEWS.

PARIS, SEPT. 11.—The *Patrie* says that an interview between the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the Prince Regent will take place. The Piedmontese have not yet entered the Papal States. It is said that the Austrian troops have been concentrated on the extreme frontier of Venetia, facing Modena and the Romagna. The same journal states, that Baron Brenier de Freech Ambassador at Naples, is about to return to France.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT AT LIVERPOOL.

At three o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, a dreadful accident occurred at an iron foundry in Speke[l] End-street, Edge Hill, near Liverpool, which caused the death of one man, named Hughes, and very seriously injured four others. The foundry was in the course of construction, and the accident was caused by the room falling. In consequence of the great weight of iron work resting on the two outside walls, they were forced out, and the room, together with the men, were precipatated to the ground, a distance of 35 feet. The buildings belong to Messrs Hamilton & Co., iron founders. The man Hughes was to have been shortly married. The anguish of his intended at the Royal Infirmary was heart-rending.

MARINE CASUALTY.

A despatch from Emden announces the total loss, on Monday, of the Alliance, from Sunderland; crew perished.

DONCASTER RACES—TUESDAY.

Filly Stakes—Brown Duchess 1 ; Vergius Mein Nicht, 2 ; Queen of the Vale, 3. Four ran.
Glasgow Stakes—Folkestone, 1 ; See-Saw, 2 : Canton, 3.
Champagne Stake—Walloon, 1st; Redderum, 2nd; Fatka, 3rd. Ten ran.
Great Yorkshire Stakes—Moorben, 1st; Chere Ami, 2nd; Syringe, 3rd. Thirteen ran.
Fitzwilliam Stakes—Amsterdam, 1st; Twilight, 2nd; Emerald, 3rd. Eighteen ran.
Doncaster Plate—Donner Uad Blaitz, 1st; Hegira, 2nd; Whitecross, 3rd. Nine ran.

DONCASTER BETTING.

St. Leger—5 to 2 against Thormanby (offered); 3 to 1 against Sabreur (offered); 4 to 1 against Wizard (offered); 10 to 1 agt Umpire (offered); 20 to 1 agst Sweetsauce (offered); 25 to 1 agt High Treason (taken); 25 to 1 agst Buccanier (taken); 40 to 1 agst Winton (taken)
Doncaster Cup, Midnight.—Latest betting on St. Leger—5 to 2 against Thormanby; 3 to 1 against Sabreur; 4 to 1 against Wizard; 9 to 1 against Umpire; 12 to 1 against St. Alban's; 20 to 1 against Sweetsauce; 25 to 1 against Wallace; 25 to 1 against Buccanier; 25 to 1 against High Treason; 1,000 to 50 laid on Thormanby, Sabreur, and Wizard, against the field.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

St. Leger—7 to 2 agst Sabreur (taken); 7 to 2 agst Thormanby (offered); 8 to 1 agst Umpire (taken); 9 to 1 agst Sweetsauce (taken and offered); 9 to 1 agst St Alban's (taken); 25 to 1 agst Buccanier (taken); Wizard not mentioned. Very few here, and very little doing.

THE PULPIT.—The REV. John Barnett, of Carlow, will occupy the pulpit in the Metropolitan Hall, on this (Wednesday) evening, and preach on the subject of "Paul's Confession of Faith."

CHINIQUY, THE CANADIAN REFORMER.—It will be observed that this city is about to receive a visit from this distinguished preacher. He has come upwards of 4,000 miles to attend the Tricentenary Meetings of the Scottish Reformation, and can only visit two or three places. It will be remembered that the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy was a most distinguished priest in Lower Canada, and that he has been honoured of God in bringing several thousands of his countrymen out of darkness into the clear light of the Gospel. As he has established the institution for the training of young men to spread the gospel amongst the French Canadians, we would anticipate for him the cordial welcome and encouragement of all true-hearted Irishmen.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL FESTIVAL AT THE ROTUNDO GARDENS.—We unintentionally omitted to state, in our notice of the above festival, held last Saturday, at the Rotundo Gardens, that the band of the Royal Hibernian School was present towards the close of the amusements. Their earlier attendance was prevented in consequence of the unfavourable aspect of the weather.

DUBLIN LITERARY UNION.—The usual weekly meeting of this society will be held in the School-room, 64 Whitefriar-street, on this (Wednesday) evening, when Mr. W. J. Robinson, will read a paper on "The Creation." Chair to be taken at a quarter past eight o'clock. Visiters are invited.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY IN VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.—Professor Cameron has discovered that the well-known substance, yellow prussiate of potash, which is extensively employed in the arts, is capable of being used as food by plants. The results of the professor's experiments show that its nitrogen is assimilable by vegetables.

NEW FLOUR.—We were much gratified yesterday, on inspecting a sample—now lying at our office—of new flour, manufactured by Mr. E. T. Ennis, of the Kinmage Mills, Roundtown. As an earnest of Irish harvest prospects, this exhibition of first fruits is most cheering; and, as a specimen of refined trituration, the result of Mr. Ennis' skill is fully equal to the best products of French ingenuity, in this staple branch of manufacture.

CONSTABULARY.—A party of constabulary, in charge of Head-constable Kennedy, proceeded on Monday to Kilbahie, King's County, to practise ball firing. The firing, on the whole, was good. Sub-constables Smith, Clarke, and Ludgate, were the best shots.

CHILD-STRIPPING.—On Sunday, about two o'clock, a little girl, named Martha M'Neill, the daughter of James M'Neill, process-server, California-street, Belfast, was found in a field, off Dover-street, almost in a state of nudity, and with its arms and legs torn as if it had been dragged through a hedge. The child had been sent out dressed in a pink frock, white braid, and a check slip. Some people living in the neighbourhood where it was found put on a few articles of clothing on it, and brought it to the police-office, where it remained till restored to its parents. At a later period of the day Ann Conlan, who gave her residence as Barrack-street, was arrested in Boundary-street, immediately adjoining Dover-street, having with her some clothing stolen from two other little children who had been playing there. She was taken to the police-office, and will be brought up to-day (Monday), for child-stripping.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

ACCIDENT AT COURTMACSHERRY.—COURTMACSHERRY, SEPT. 9.—On yesterday evening, as a pleasure party were coming into Courtmacsherry after a cruise along the coast, the small boat in which they were returning from the yacht, being too heavily laden, swamped, precipitating all on board into the tide, which was running strong at the time. Luckily the majority were good swimmers, and struggling, manfully, succeeded in reaching the beach, except one, a French gentleman, who was brought on shore apparently lifeless. Owing, however, to the praiseworthy exertions of Dr. Crowly, Librittan (one of the party), and nearly exhausted from his efforts to save himself), life was restored, and he was able to go to the hotel. Fortunately, there were no ladies on board, or, in all probability, as it was dark at the time, some one would have met a watery grave.—*Cork Examiner.*

MERIT REWARDED.—Sub-Constable Doyle, of the Lambeg Constabulary, has been appointed to the rank of Acting Constable, and removed to Killadysart. This is the young man whose heroic conduct, together with that of Sub-Constable Barke, in coming to Miss Walker's rescue whilst drowning, we noticed a few days ago. Such appreciation of merit on the part of the authorities would be calculated to deprive foreign countries of the service of the Irish constabulary. The respect experienced by the Ennis constabulary, since the occasion of their daring conduct in suppressing a fatal fire in this town, is most culpable.—*Clare Journal.*

SERIOUS GAS EXPLOSION AT WOLVERHAMPTON.—About half-past ten o'clock on Friday night a serio explosion of gas occurred at the residence of Mr. Dodd, photographic artist, in Wolverhampton. At the time in question, four porters of the London and North Western Railway were standing by Mr. Dodd's house, when the window of the front room on the ground floor was blown out with great force, accompanied with a loud report; screams were at the same time heard to issue from the interior of the house, and the room was in flames. The porters, however, leaped in at the window, and while some proceeded to extinguish the flames, others sought after the persons who were calling for help. In another part of the house they found the servant girl enveloped in flames, and fearfully burnt, and two children, whose features and clothes were blackened by the fire, but who, happily, were not injured. The gas is said to have escaped into the room, in consequence of the water balance to which the burners were attached being out of repair; and the explosion occurred when the girl went into the room to light the gas. The explosion brought down the ceiling of the room, and when the apartment was entered from the street, gas was fiercely blazing from the service pipes above the ceiling and igniting everything combustible within its reach. The servant girl is now lying at the hospital in a very precarious state.

THE ROAD MURDER.—The Road murder is, we admit, a very startling case, as it almost amounts to a certainty that the murder must have been committed by an inmate. The suspicion is confined to, and concentrated upon, a family party. Either the principal or the accessory is there, but out of the house there must either have been a suspicion, the grounds of which should have been ascertained, or a guilty privity, on the part of the man who set about the search for the missing child, either, as he said, alive or dead. Connected with him was the washerwoman, whose conduct tended to fasten suspicion on Constance Kent. Justice, thus put upon a false track, seemed to rest content with the discovery of the blunder. Every one was in fault with regard to the investigation of this case. Some were too backward, some too forward and officious. The coroner's inquest was a mockery of inquiry; the officer who was employed in the matter was too anxious to accuse some one to take the proper steps to find out the real clues to the crime. Yet this ought not to be a case difficult of discovery, the guilty lamp-smgst one or two of so small a number of persons. Time has been lost between the omissions of the jury an the officious blundering of the officer, and lost time favours the destruction of evidences. Soon the murder of the poor child will pass into the limbo of undiscovered crimes, and then there will be no more thought or it. Ought this to be? Ought it not to be some one's business, or some department's business, to keep every undetected crime in mind, to preserve a record of all the circumstances, and to be on the watch for any clues to discovery that may hereafter appear? We want a Criminal Remembrancer. A public prosecutor would perform the functions of such an officer, or superintend their performance in his department. As it is now, when justice, in its hot fit of pursuit, is balked of the discovery of crime, it sits down helplessly resigned, and commits the matter to oblivion. No more care or concern is felt about it. If facts transpire hereafter they cannot serve as clues, because clues are only clues for those who are on the watch for them, and who, with that in mind when they interprets their significance, can seize upon them and follow them up.—*Examiner.*

MUSICAL GOSSIP.—The celebrated violinist, Sainton, is a native of Toulouse. He visited that city last week, when a great concert was given in his honour by the Orpheon Association. Madame Sainton-Dolby acknowledged the compliment paid to her husband by gracefully sitting down to the piano and singing several of her favourite airs, to the great delight of the audience. The local journals are enthusiastic in the praises of the fair English contralto.—Two concerts given by Camillo Sivori, the great violinist, at Milan, in aid of the cause of Garibaldi, produced 15,000f. (£600 sterling), which has been forwarded to the victorious commander.

THE WAY IN WHICH POLICE-OFFICERS GIVE THEIR EVIDENCE IN LIVERPOOL.—The slovenly, disjointed, want-of-order, unintelligible, and, almost invariably, inaudible way in which police-officers give their evidence in court is a source of almost continual annoyance and delay, and of frequent comment by the stipendiary magistrate. Most of the officers appear to be totally ignorant how to make an intelligible statement in court: some begin at the wrong end or in the middle of the story, and so jumble up circumstances, without any regard to bearing or order of occurrence, as to render their whole statement a mass of confusion; others, as if suffering from some malformation of the mouth or jaw, render what they say complete gibberish; others, with a contemptible disregard to all rules of punctuation, render their whole statement one prolonged, unintelligible sentence; whilst others, although the dimensions of the court do not admit a sufficient space in which gracefully to wag a cat, are so inaudible as not to be heard at the distance of a yard or two. The magistrates and reporters are within six yards of the witness-box, and frequently neither the one nor the other can hear what is said. On Thursday, after several ineffectual attempts had been made to induce an officer under examination to "speak out," Mr. Raffles said, "Upon my word, it would be well if some one would open a class to teach officers how to open their mouths and speak out. It is impossible to hear what they say." The hyperbolical sarcasm of the stipendiary magistrate is suggestive of what would prove a great utility—that amongst the other training the police receive ought to be that of how to give evidence in court.—*Daily Post.*

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—R. Chambers, and his trainer, Harry Clasper, together with several of the former's backers, left Newcastle for London on Wednesday, bringing with them a new boat, built by Clasper for the match; and also the "Champion of the Thames," the boat in which he defeated Harry Kelley. He is in blooming condition, and is extremely confident of success. The men have to row on Tuesday, the 18th, as originally agreed upon.—*Era.*

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—On Friday a return was issued of the number and nature of the accidents and injuries to life and limb which have occurred on all the railways open for traffic in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively, from the 1st of January to the 30th June, inclusive, 1860. The following is a summary of the grand total of passengers killed or injured from causes beyond their own control:—Killed 7, injured 128; passengers killed or injured from their own misconduct or want of caution, killed 2, injured 5, servants of companies or of contractors killed or injured from causes beyond their own control, killed 8, injured 17; servants of companies killed or injured from their own misconduct or want of caution, killed 65, injured 9; persons killed or injured whilst crossing at level crossings, killed 11, injured 1; trespassers, killed 26, injured 5; miscellaneous killed 2, injured 1; total killed and injured, killed 119, injured 166. Total killed and injured in England and Wales, killed 95, injured 150; in Scotland, killed 11, injured 10; in Ireland, killed 13, injured 6; total killed 119, total injured 166. The following summary exhibits the number of persons killed and injured from all causes on all the railways open for traffic in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively, as reported to the Board of Trade, during the half year ended 30th June, 1860, together with the total number killed or injured in the corresponding half year of 1859:—Passengers killed or injured from causes beyond their own control—from accidents to trains, killed 6, injured 128; do. in half year of 1859, killed none, injured 149; passengers killed or injured from other causes beyond their own control, killed 1, injured 6; passengers killed or injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution last half year, killed 2; injured 6; corresponding half year of 1859, killed 8, injured 5; total number of passengers killed or injured from all causes in first half of 1860, killed 9, injured 133; in first half of 1859, killed 0, injured 161; servants of companies or contractors killed or injured from causes beyond their own control in first half of 1860, killed 8, injured 17; in first half year, killed 9, injured 11; servants of companies or contractors killed or injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution in first half of 1860, killed 63, injured 9; first half of 1859, killed 51, injured 22; other persons crossing at level crossings in first half of 1860, killed 11, injured 1; trespassers in first half of 1860, killed 26, injured 5; in first half of 1859, killed 37, injured 4; total of suicides in both half years 2; miscellaneous in first half of 1860, killed 2, injured 1; in first half of 1859, killed 5, injured none. Length of railway open on the 30th June, 1860, and the 30th June, 1859—in 1860, 10,158 miles; in 1859, 9,796 miles.

THE CAREER OF A SWINDLER AT LEWES.—The good people of Lewes are generally so pretty well up to the tricks of sharpers—their experience being gained by the facility they have of knowing the knowing ones when brought before 'my lord judge'—that it is rare they suffer from imposition. They have, however, been for once in a way regularly diddled, every tradesmore or less being the sufferers. About two months since, 11, Priory-crescent, was taken unfurnished, by an individual, who delighted in the name of Rogers, though in Brighton he was professed to be known as Mr. Hill. Well, Rogers or Hill, he occupied the premises, and patronised butcher, baker, grocer, musicseller, and every mortal trade, those who dealt in provisions having their first month's account settled with promptitude. Other tradesmen, however, were desirous of a settlement, and one was promised a check for hats, umbrellas, walking canes, &c, on Monday; but, alas, on that day in lieu he received a catalogue announcing that on Wednesday a sale would take place on the premises, which in due course were be-plastered with announce bills. Tradesmen in general were astir, but Roger Hill was *non est*, and they began to look glum, and to devise means either for a capture of the delinquent or the recovery of their goods. There was, however, a man in possession, who neither knew nothing nor nobody, but remembered the old proverb, 'Brag is a good dog, but Houlfast is better,' and he held on, despite all threats and thunderings, till the morning of sale, when they of the various trades wished an interview with the auctioneer, who most infelicitously owned to the name of Greene and Son. The interview with him availed them nothing, but Mr Harris, the collector of Queen's taxes, was a man that would be heard and would be paid, and after a while he was paid. And then came Mr. Hudson, of the Excise, who wanted a view of the auctioneer's licence. That was a document which was not forthcoming, so there seemed a prospect of a general looting; but no! no such luck, the sum of £10 was paid, and a bran new licence was granted, and the bidding commenced, a mysterious stranger doing his bidding rather extensively. Ninety-four lots suffered under the hammer, the original possessors of some regaining their goods as officers got into the army, by purchase; though some of the best of the furniture made its exit on Sunday. The aggregate sufferings of the tradespeople is about £300. The house is now vacant, but the landlord has not yet possession.—*Brighton Observer.*

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.—We are authorised to state that the proposal to admit officers of the mercantile marine to honorary rank in the Royal Naval Reserve has been very favourably entertained by the Admiralty, and that on the return of her Majesty from Scotland an Order in Council will be obtained, and a proclamation issued, settling forth the terms on which this loyal tender of service will be accepted.—*Shipping Gazette.*

## Correspondence.

### MOB PROCESSIONS—THE CONSTABULARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

CARNEW, September, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—Sub-inspector Kennedy having thought fit to write to you respecting the correspondence between me and Sir Henry Brownrigg, and himself, which you so kindly inserted in your paper of the 4th, and having first upbraided you with "deviating from your usual system of bearing both sides of a question before giving your opinion," he then proceeds to demonstrate himself to be guilty of acting upon this principle, for in the letter he says:—"I, being the officer of the district, have investigated the case thoroughly."

Now, I hereby call upon Mr. Kennedy, at the risk of his professional character, to show when, where, and how he investigated the charges I brought against the constables in my letters of the 6th and 24th August; and I at the same time undertake to prove that he never could have thoroughly and fairly investigated the matter, inasmuch as he never heard a single witness on my side of the question.

Allow me to call attention to some of the "facts of the case" which Mr. Kennedy undertakes to state in his letter. He says, "The police, knowing the bad feeling that continues to exist in Carnew for some time after every 12th of July." Now, surely, this fully bears out my statement in the letter of the 24th. "that when a constable was fully aware, and was further offered to have it substantiated on oath, that the band played and the flute-and-drum ensemble met for the purpose of provoking to a breach of the peace those differing from them in religion, it was the duty of that constable to have interfered and prevent the parties meeting."

The next process is to relate what he had no means of knowing but from the party whose information enabled him to form such an accurate judgment, and so thoroughly investigate the whole matter on his authority. He states:—"As the two parties were approaching each other, the police stood between them." This, of course, implies that the Protestants and Roman Catholics, like two armies, drew near to each other for battle, in the middle of which, as described by them, "the right men, at the right time, in the right place" put his next sentence contradicts this beautiful episode, for he adds, the rev. gentleman rushed from one side of the street, and a body of Protestants rushed out of their houses at the other; yet, in a moment before, he had them marching down to meet their opponents.

Another assertion is:—"It does not appear that he (Mr. Moore) acted for the benefit of the public service, as he brings charges against the police, and refuses to come forward, when called upon, to substantiate the charges before the proper authorities." Now, I here call upon Mr. Kennedy, at the risk of his character as a man of veracity, to state when and how I was called upon to come forward and sub-tantiate the charges I brought against the constable, as stated in my letters to Sir. H. Brownrigg. Surely no one could for a moment suppose I was so called on, when Mr. Kennedy sent me the first note more than an hour after the time the court opened), or that the words implied I was called upon to substantiate my charges when he wrote, saying—"you will very much oblige by forwarding your note also to be laid before, in order to bear the opinion of the bench upon the conduct of the police upon the 4th ult."

His leads me to his next statement—"I am happy to say that it was the unanimous opinion of the magistrates assembled to try the case in question." These last words are intended to convey that all the magistrates in the police assembled to try the charges which I brought against the constable, which they never did try; and now I call upon Mr. Kennedy to give the letter he "got from the chairman," and to prove that the magistrates ever intended to convey hereby their opinion of the conduct of the police on the 4th, as in any respect whatever bearing upon my charges against the constable. I know the magistrates here well, and I am bold to say they are incapable of doing such an unjust act as Mr. Kennedy imputes to them.

Hoping you will excuse the length to which this letter has ran,—I remain, dear sir, your truly obliged,

W. C. MOORE.

### LORD LONGFORD'S VISIT TO HIS PROPERTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Longford, September 10th, 1860.

SIR,—I perceive, by a late in your issue of Saturday, that my report of the reception given to the above gentleman by his tenantry is controverted. Now, sir, I fully adhere to my former statement, and I am in a position to prove it, should you consider it necessary. The reception at the railway station was "good" and, although the number of the public was not large than on any ordinary occasion; and, further, there were many of the town-people who did not know that his lordship had come to town at all, until the illuminations in the evening led them to the conclusion that some person of more than ordinary respectability or standing had come amongst them. In justice to the truthful character of your journal, as well as to my own feelings, I was a pleased this short letter ought to appreciate the freedom of the press, yet, sir, your obedient servant.

THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE IRISH TIMES AT LONGFORD.

### ST. ANNE'S CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Perhaps the following case and opinion (from the *Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette*), will give your correspondent the information he requires as to the right the ordinary sometimes vicarious exercises to prefer a sinecurist to parishioners (the first civilian living), thinks that such a right could not be exercised even by faculty. What cannot be done directly, cannot be done indirectly.—Your obedient servant,

ANOTHER OLD PARISHIONER.

Dublin, 11th September, 1860.

### CHURCHES.

"CONSISTORIAL COURT, DUBLIN.—In the matter of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, and the Rev. Thomas Griffith, Incumbent of the Parish of Rathfarnham. On the 2nd of August, 1855, the learned Judge, Dr. Radcliffe, pronounced his judgment in this case, and intimated the rulings, which, on the 8th August, were embodied in the absolute order of the Archbishop of Dublin. It appears that on the 29th of June the Ordinary issued a commission under seal, directed to the Rev. John Dowse, Rector of the parish, to Lieut.-Colonel Peare, as Churchwarden, Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., and E. Blackburne, Esq., and L. Studdert, Esq., LL.D., barristers-at-law, by which, after reciting that 'the churchwardens had complained of the allocation of pews and seats, by reason whereof several of the parishioners were prevented from attending divine service in the parish church for want of accommodation,' his Grace authorised them, or any four of them to 'inquire into, and 'report' upon that 'allocation' and 'the matters thereof,' of the right and interest of every and person to and in the pews respectively,' and also to 'hear and examine objections to the allocation,' and 'to report whether the allocation should be altered in any and what respect,' &c.

"Four out of the seven commissioners named, who were in the parish at the time, proceeded with the business entrusted to them. They first published and posted copies of the commission, with a request, for parties objecting to the allocation, to hand in statements of their objections. They next met the churchwardens and individuals in such a family to which they were severally allocated, ascertaining whether these were resident in the parish or not. The results they gave as schedule to their report, thus exhibiting the allocation and the fitness of it. As to the 'right to the pews, it did not appear that there was a faculty in existence for any pews in the church; and the building was too modern (1788) and too often repaired and painted through, at the public expense, to let in prescription as evidence of a faculty once granted and now lost; so that the report found the right to be such interrupted occupation, for the period of memory, as to create a prescriptive right. Since the erection of the church. At their second meeting, the Commissioners received some objections to allocations, signed by parishioners wanting seats, which were made a schedule to the report, also appearing to the Commissioners to be well founded in fact and principle.

"The last of these objections was the one alone of general interest, and was as follows:—'The undersigned object that most of the double pews are larger than their several occupiers require, and submit that the places left vacant by them, at the beginning of divine Service, should be declared open then to the rest of the parishioners wanting accommodation; or, and remind the churchwardens of their authority and duty in relation thereto; we being satisfied that the good feeling of the parishioners will render any further order as to allocation of pews and seats, in said church, unnecessary and inexpedient.'

"From the judge's charge to the attending churchwarden, it would appear that the 'further order' may be, to limit any obstructive pewholder to places just equal to his actual wants, and to allocate the rest of the pew to other parishioners. This is now authoritatively declared, that all wanting seats in their parish churches, are to be helped or else to help themselves, to any they find empty when public worship begins.

"The following opinion was obtained from Dr. Robert Phillimore, on a case submitted to him by the churchwardens of East Retford, Diocese of Lincoln, relative to the supposed rights of persons to pews in the parish church:—

(COPY)—OPINION.

"Rights to pews in the accompanying documents are claimed on three grounds:

"1st—Faculty. 2nd—Prescription. 3rd—Purchase.

"To deal with the last, first; purchase conveys no title at all. No point of law is more clearly established than that the sale of seats in a parish church, unless under the provisions of a special Act of Parliament, is absolutely illegal and null.

"As to title by Prescription—A pew may be prescribed for, as appurtenant to a message, but not to the inhabitant of a message; therefore the claims of one person to seats appurtant to several messuages, cannot be sustained. The right to any seat appurtenant at all, belongs to the inhabitant of the message.

"A title by prescription implies a faculty, granted and lost. Therefore there must be a proof of repairing—time out of mind—that is, beyond memory: eighty years have been held sufficient to exclude the authority of the ordinary. It is, moreover, fatal to such a claim, that the parish, or other persons, should have repaired the seat within memory. A prescriptive right requires the clearest proof by immemorial occupation and repair.

"As to title by Faculty—A faculty is a legal title to a seat, if properly granted. It has, however, often happened, that on examination the faculty turned out to be bad, i.e., to be granted to a man and his heirs. The correct form of faculty is to a man and his family, so long as they continue members of a particular dwellinghouse in the parish.

"Parties claiming under these various titles must be prepared to substantiate them by legal proof, within a reasonable time, and if such proof cannot be produced, verbal assertion is to be disregarded; and it must be remembered, that parties claiming exceptions from the general law, the presumption of law is therefore against them.

Signed,

"ROBERT PHILLIMORE.

"Doctors' Commons, Nov. 24, 1858.

SOUTH DUBLIN PENNY BANK, WEAVERS' HALL, COMBE.—Statement of accounts for the week ending 8th September 1860:—Number of depositors, 315; amounts lodged, £11 1s.; new accounts opened, 44; number of withdrawals 37; amount withdrawn, £10 15s. 3d.; total number of depositors to this date, 1,747; total amount lodged, £592 7s. 1d.

### REVISION COURT.

Mr. O'Hara did not sit in the Freeman's Court, owing to the death of a near relative. The court will be held on Thursday, at eleven o'clock.

(Before Mr. Shaw.)

Mr. Shaw proceeded with the revision of the rated occupiers' list. No case demanding notice occurred during the day.

The Conservatives were represented by Mr. C. Hyndman, and the Radical party by Messrs. Keogh and Henry.

### COUNTY MAYO—HOLY WELLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CASTLEBAR: MONDAY MORNING.—On yesterday morning, at an early hour, the streets of this town presented a very animated and lively appearance, so very different from the quietness which generally reigns over this town on a Sabbath morning.

Numbers of the peasantry, of both sexes, mounted on horses and sitting on carts, were to be seen wending their way through the principal streets, raising clouds of dust, their motley garments presenting a very picturesque appearance. And those persons, men, women, and children, endowed with reasoning minds, were on their way to a "Blessed Well," or rather a "Blessed Lough."

Lough Keerawn, a lake situated in the lower part of this county, within about eight or nine miles of this town, has long been a lake of "great virtue," and held by the people of this county in as great veneration as Lough Derg, of Northern notoriety—with this difference, that while the latter cures the body and soul of man, the healing power of the former is altogether confined to "cattle." And this is so far believed in by the poor, deluded people that they resort in great numbers, at this time of the year, bringing with them bridies and ropes, &c., which they hang on the trees and shrubs growing on the margin of the lake, and rolls of butter which they throw into the lake as offerings to the patron saint, whoever he is; and, after offering up some prayers, they bring home bottles of water to fling on the sick cattle.

Such is the annual exhibition those people make every year, and, instead of the practice dying away, it never was carried on so vigorously as within the last few years. And this is not the only place of pilgrimage in this county. On last Saturday (Lady day) the Holy Wells of Balla were a scene of the same bustle; and the Reek (Croagh Patrick) was some time since visited by hordes of "devotees," who went round and round certain allotted portions on their bare knees, in order to satisfy God for the sins they had committed for the past year.

Sunday is generally the day chosen for the observance of those rites, and that day, instead of being held as a day of rest and peace, is a day of merriment, as the day's performance generally ends in a "drinking bout," and perhaps if a musician is near at hand they lead off "on the light fantastic toe." Why, it may well be asked, that we who live in such an advanced age as the nineteenth century should be obliged to be witnesses of so much superstition, or, I may say, "idolatry?" Why should such a remnant of paganism still exist? Why do not their spiritual advisers denounce such proceedings with the same vigour as they would inveigh against the same people going against them in a political way?

It is matter of some consolation to know that the respectable portion of the Roman Catholic community despise such acts, as well they may, as it must appear ridiculously absurd to every right-thinking person to argue that those people could blot out one single sin by such acts of mortification or so-called penance. Oh! for the light of a glorious Gospel, which shows forth the blessed Redeemer Himself, as "being wounded for our transgressions," and "by whose stripes we are healed."

### MEATH DIOCESAN BRANCH OF THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

KING'S COUNTY, SEPT. 10.—A large and influential meeting was held in the Parish School house of Clare, on Monday last, on behalf of the Meath Diocesan Branch of the Church Education Society.

The spacious schoolroom was so crowded that it was with difficulty space could be found for those who had not their seats secured before the proceedings commenced.

Amongst those present were the Rev. W. P. Turpin, Vicar of Clara; Rev. E. Berry, Rector of Tullamore; Rev. P. Marsh, Rev. A. D. Macnamara, Association Secretary, who attended as deputation; Mrs. A. Cox, Miss Mosley, T. Rogers, Esq., R.M.; Mrs. Rogers, Surgeon Major Roe, George Roe, Esq., Miss Roes, Miss Turpins, Miss Lever, Mrs. Marsh, Miss Marsh, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Fetherstone and family, Miss Dickinsons, Mr. Baldwin, Mrs. Bayly and family, &c. For many years such a meeting, with regard to the numbers and rank of those who attended, has not taken place in this town.

The Rev. W. Turpin opened the proceedings with prayer, after which he briefly advocated the claims of the society.

The Rev. E. Berry next addressed the assembly. He plainly and ably showed that the principles by which he, as an adherent to Scriptural Education, was guided were in accordance with the Word of God, and that his conscience would not allow him to accept the conditions of the National Board, and heed-lessly regard the express command of God, by withholding the Words of eternal life, which alone is able to make us wise unto salvation, from the youth of this country.

The Rev. A. D. Macnamara next spoke. He dwelt principally on the baneful effects resulting from secular education; unmixed with a true knowledge of God. He also clearly proved that mere secular education tends to beget a spirit of reason, and leads to vanity, confusion, and infidelity.

A collection was then made in aid of the society, after which the proceedings ended by praise and prayer.

### THE INHIBITION AND FORTHCOMING ECCLESIASTICAL TRIAL.

The subjoined circular, issued with a view to afford moral and material aid to the Rev. Dr. Miller and Rev. Mr. Potter, in the forthcoming ecclesiastical suit, was published yesterday:—

"It is sufficiently known, through the medium of the public journals, under what circumstances legal proceedings have been instituted by the Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore against the well-known and deservedly respected clergymen of our Church named above. The simple fact in the case is, that the Rev. Dr. Miller invited the Rev. S. Potter to preach in his church in Belfast on the 12th August, and in aid of the Ballysillan Church Fund. The Bishop issued an inhibition against Mr. Potter's preaching in Dr. Miller's church.

"The latter, conceiving that he had ample and entire control over his own pulpit, to open it to any lawfully ordained minister of our Church of sound doctrine, of exemplary life, and of unsullied character, requested Mr. Potter to preach, as he had undertaken, and as Dr Miller had invited him to do; and Mr. Potter preached accordingly, in Dr. Miller's church.

"In consequence of the disregard shown to his lordship's inhibition, he has instituted a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court against each of these clergymen respectively. The Rev. Dr. Miller, in the assertion of a hitherto acknowledged and undisputed right, and the Rev. S. G. Potter in availing himself of a hitherto lawfully-accorded and unquestioned privilege, have thus been involved in a course of litigation of the most expensive character. It is enough to say, for the present, that a more urgent or important claim can hardly be imagined than that of the Revds. Dr. Miller and S. G. Potter upon Christian sympathy and support from all members of our Church, lay and clerical.

"The rights and liberties of our clergy necessarily involve those of the laity; and unless there is some very great mistake, misconception, or miscalculation as to the spirit of the present times, it cannot be supposed for a moment that two of the ministers of our Church, whose names and reputation are second to none for fidelity and devotion to the maintenance and furtherance of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, will be allowed to suffer for a conscientious, and, as it is firmly believed, a perfectly lawful vindication and exercise of a liberty never, so far, attempted to be resisted or denied.

"The following clergymen and gentlemen have kindly consented to receive contributions towards defraying the expenses of the Revds. Dr. Miller and S. G. Potter in this suit:—The Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D.; Rev. E. Nangle, Rev. B. H. Johnston, Rev. Thomas Wallace, Rev. Thomas Scott; Thomas H. Thompson, Esq. Lieut. Colonel Boyes, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, 21, Clarinda-terrace, Kingstown."

### THE HERRING FISHERY.

*(From the Wick Northern Ensign.)*

Our fishing has definitely closed for a season, so far as the stranger boats are concerned, the balance of them having to-day taken their departure for their respective homes. Next week a few local crews will make a trial of the fishing, and it is possible they may be successful; but the quantity of herrings they may bring ashore cannot have any material effect on the catch or markets.

In the memory of none connected with the district has the last fortnight of any season been so unproductive as that of the season now ended. Great reliance has uniformly been placed on the first few days in September, and for a series of years that wants has uniformly been that of boats to catch the fish that were lying in large shoals off our shores. But in the present instance herrings appear to have almost entirely disappeared, so much so that in the fortnight ending to-day, there have not been 500 crans caught by our whole fleet of boats. The average is, therefore, only a fraction above that of this day fortnight—viz., 97 crans for 1,080 boats, or a total catch of little more than 105,000 crans. The value of the Irish herrings thus caught is about £115,000 to the fishermen, and when cured about £150,000. The £115,000 thus obtained by the fishermen will be circulated over the whole north-eastern counties, and the £20,000 paid yesterday and to-day to hired men will be almost exclusively distributed in Shetland, Sutherland, Inverness, Ross, and the Western Isles.

The average at the coast stations has undergone very little chance during the week; and the same remark applies to the stations on the opposite shores, where scarcely any herrings have been caught since our last. As compared with last year, the averages are nearly all in advance.

On the Caithness coast the increase on the catch is about 20,000 crans; on that of Sutherland fully 10,000; on Moray and Banff about 5,000; and on Aberdeenshire about 2,000; in all a total increase of about 38,000 crans. It must be borne in mind, however, that last season was unusually defective. On the whole, therefore, the catch pretty nearly comes up to an average. At all the stations north of Aberdeenshire the fishing is concluded; but at Peterhead, Fraserburgh, and smaller stations it will be prosecuted during the whole of next day at least. But it is now anticipated that anything like a good average fishing can now be caught there. There was an improvement at both these stations yesterday.

The Orkney fishing is very deficient this year, greatly below an average.

The Firth of Forth fishing has been almost without precedent in success, the total catch being pretty nearly equal to those of the two previous seasons put together.

### COMMITTAL OF THE EARL OF KINGSTON AS A LUNATIC.

CHESTER, MONDAY.—The Earl of Kingston was brought to the police-court under the following circumstances:—On Sunday morning he went on the Holyhead line of railway, and persisted in walking through a tunnel. The policeman there would not allow him and took him to the police office. After being kept there for a few hours he was set free, and in the afternoon he went to the Cathedral. Here he would not take his hat off, and he was remov

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

A correspondent, dating from Paris the 8th and 9th inst., writes :—

The telegraph to-day brings at last the not unexpected news of the flight of the King of Naples. He embarked for Gaeta on the 6th, and, according to the latest news in the semi-official prints, he was preparing to leave that town and take up his residence with his wife's friends in Bavaria, after going through the formality of sending a protest to all the members of the diplomatic corps residing at Naples, and of releasing his troops from their oath of allegiance and fidelity. This last step may have been suggested by the defection of Bosco, the *spes ultima domo*, who, it seems, applied for leave to give up the command, " owing to the state of his health." The brigade of General Gavardio had gone over to Garibaldi in a body, and the next decree the Dictator to Garibaldi in a body, and the next decree the Dictator will issue will probably be dated from Naples itself. Both the *Patrie* and the *Pays* state that the annexation of Naples to Piedmont is in direct opposition to the policy of France.

The *Patrie* says :—

" The principal organs of the Italian press announce that Piedmont has obtained the assent of France and England to pacify Italy by annexing to her present possessions the kingdom of Naples and the States of the Church, on the condition of respecting the city of Rome, which is defended by French troops, and Venetia, which is protected by the treaty of Villafranca. The letters from Italy in the French papers are all written in the same sense as the above, and the *Journal des Debats* to-day publishes a letter from its correspondent at Turin, which exposes and developes that idea. As the journals that thus express themselves appear to be acting under a *mot d'ordre*, and involuntarily propagate an idea which we think it indispensable to give precise explanations on the subject. The undertakings which these papers encourage are in formal opposition with the policy of the Emperor, as any one can convince himself by following the acts and loyal conduct of his Government. France, since Villafranca, has not altered in opinion as to the internal regime of Italy which it has always held. It has not changed its sentiments which qualified the annexation of Nice and Savoy, which, in fact, were but declarations are to the effect that she will not interfere in the affairs of Naples, as a revolution confined within that kingdom does not threaten her frontiers, but for the present her declarations go no further."

The *Pays*, though not so minute, is equally explicit :—

" Several Italian journals represent France and England as having arrived at an understanding with Piedmont with reference to the unification of Italy. This statement has no foundation in fact. The policy of France has undergone no change. She does not interfere in the internal events of the Italian question. She allows the Italians to work out their own affairs, which is to say that they think best for their own interest at their own risk and peril. On the other hand, Austria does not look upon the invasion of Naples as a menace against her frontiers."

As we are assured so positively that France has not altered her policy, it is satisfactory to find that she is not agreed with England. But what are the " risks and perils" which the Italians are so solemnly warned of ? The more obvious is the danger of being crushed by Austria without France stepping forward to ward off the blow; but there are other " risks" which the public, oblivious of the " consistency" of France, are apt to overlook. If a report, now very prevalent in diplomatic quarters, is to be credited, France, ever alive to the danger to herself in any disturbance of the balance of power, has warned Victor Emmanuel that any further aggrandisement must compel France to insist upon further compensation. Whether the Ligurian coast and Genoa, or the island of Sardinia, is to be the next peace offering from Victor Emmanuel I am unable to say, but an active French propaganda is even now going on in Genoa. I should add that it is reported here that the British Government has been duly warned of the " painful necessity" for France to swallow up a few hundred square miles of Piedmontese territory in the event of the annexation of Naples, and that it was the knowledge of the intentions of the Emperor on that point that induced Lord John Russell to oppose the union of North and Italy, against which his lordship brought forward several very inconclusive arguments.

The *Patrie* and the *Pays* allege that it is not true that the police have taken the greatest precautions at Nice to prevent the possibility of anything occurring during the Emperor's stay there. Those who are aware of the precautions taken in Paris whenever the Emperor appears in public will find it difficult to credit the semi-official contradiction.

A Turin war between Piedmont and the States of the Church is considered imminent.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* sticks to its account of the " mission confided " to Mr. Edwin James. I should remark that all the Italian papers speak of the hon. and learned gentleman as of a special envoy, and unless an *official* contradiction is published there is not the slightest doubt that, whatever he chooses to say will be put down as the recommendation of the British Government. The jocular remarks of the *Pays* and the solemn disclaimer of the *Daily News* totally fail to convince the Continental public. Two lines from Downing-street would do it, and if they do not make their appearance, the honourable member for Marylebone will have full scope for compromising England in the tangled meshes of the Italian question.

Rentes rose 5 centimes.

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—The expectation that the Papal States would rise up in insurrection as soon as the overthrow of the Neapolitan dynasty was finally accomplished, is now verified—Francis II. (and last) is at Gaeta ; Garibaldi is at Naples and the Marches of Ancona, and the province of Umbria are in open revolt. Sinigaglia, Montefelto, Urbino, and Pesaro have declared for Victor Emmanuel, hoised the Italian tricolour, and proclaimed Victor Emmanuel. They have sent despatches to the King at Turin placing themselves under his protection. The deputations will not, in all probability, have so far to travel. By this time Victor Emmanuel is at Florence, and within two days we may hear of his having marched into the Papal States at the head of his army. Lamoriciere will have to repel an attack of Victor Emanuel's regulars from the north, and of Garibaldi from the south. Meanwhile, in the centre of the conflict, Europe will behold a small charmed circle, like that formed by the magicians of old, round which fiends roared and threatened, but which they could not penetrate—that is, the Papal States, and its immediate neighbourhood kept by French bayonets. Without in the least underrating the skill of Lamoriciere, and the valour of the Hibernian and other warriors which constitute his army, no doubt seems to be entertained as to the result. There will be fighting and much bloodshed no doubt, but here in Paris the issue is already foretold, and the solution recommended by the famous pamphlet, " *La Papauté et le Congrès*," which gave such offence to his Holiness by retricting him to " Rome and a garden," is on the eve of accomplishment.

The telegraphic wires are broken between Naples and Turin—hence the bare fact of Garibaldi's arrival in the capital is all the news that has come to hand. The mail of the 5th is due to-day. The post left before the King's departure, and it is curious, now that the final crisis is past, to read of preparations making, of " resolutions to defend himself to the last" being taken by the King. The letters, however, mention one fact which the telegraph did not notice, and which may have had some share in the prudent determination to which his family finally adopted. A whole division (two brigades), commanded by General Elcio, had gone over to Garibaldi in a body.

One circumstance mentioned, which will probably hasten the onward march of the Piedmontese forces, is the invasion of the Papal territory by a Mazzinian band under the command of Roselli, who commanded the forces at Rome in 1849, under the triumvirate of Mazzini, and of Masi, who was Prince Canino's secretary, when president of the Roman Assembly.

The *Constitutionnel*, feeling no doubt that the comments of the British press on the explosion of flunkeyism to which the Imperial tour has given rise were somewhat personal to itself, replies to-day at full length, and insists that the fulsome adulation offered up by the official swarms that attend Louis Napoleon wherever he moves is the genuine expression of popular feeling. So flatterers and official incense-burners have said in all ages. Lost to all sense of shame they exult in their degradation, and unblushingly boast of their servility as a virtue. Were the press free in France, the *Constitutionnel* would not dare to venture on such a theme.

The *Moniteur* to-day informs the public that the Emperor has authorised " the creation of a rifle match, the plan of which has been under consideration at the Ministry of War since the month of January last." It is to take place every year " on the occasion of the *fete* of the 15th of August." But this year, by exception, it will open on the 30th of September, and close on the 9th of October. A spot has been selected for the purpose in the Bois de Vincennes, where there already exists a polygon, and the official print assures us that numerous " workmen are busy making the requisite preparations." There will be 44 targets for marksmen of all nations, French and foreign, using every kind of weapon, from the most highly-finished rifle to the common fowling-piece. In addition there will be six targets for the exclusive use of the army and the National Guard. " A national prize of 10,000 francs (£400) will be awarded, and the list of prizes, together with the private donations destined to augment their number, and to encourage an eminently patriotic institution, will shortly be published." There will also be two targets for pistol shooting, and two for archery. The *Moniteur* adds, by way of comment :—

" Like the federal rifle match in Switzerland, like that which the Queen of England has just inaugurated, like the *Tir National Francais*' is to be established in the midst of Government, and under the patronage of the highest notabilities in the land. It is called to take root in the soil of our country, where everything connected with the noble use of arms is a source of pleasure and attraction to which the marksmen of all nations are invited."

For further particulars, application is to be made to " M. Angier, Administrateur du Tir National, 26, Boulevard des Italiens."

It is so very seldom that I have an opportunity of calling attention to any step taken by the French Government without pointing out at the same time some *arrière pensee* of treachery and aggression abroad, or of deceit and oppression at home, in connection with it, that I feel real pleasure in drawing the notice of our rifle volunteers to this invitation to a friendly trial of skill. I make no doubt that many of our crack shots will avail themselves of it. It is sincerely to be wished that the marksmen of England may never have to give their French rivals a lesson in shooting in less pacific lists than those of the " Bois de Vincennes."

### SWITZERLAND.

By despatches dated Berlin, September 7, we are informed :—

There is much conversation at present in Governmental circles here respecting a note in the nature of a protest which the Helvetic Federal Council has just addressed to Prussia, as well as to the other great European Powers, against the fortifications which the French Government, with a haste which it would be impossible to justify, and before the question of neutrality is definitely decided, is making preparations to execute at Thonon, on the banks of the Lake of Geneva.

Switzerland naturally regards these new fortified works as a flagrant infraction of the treaty of 1815, which stipulates for the perpetual neutrality of those territories, and as an immediate and permanent menace against the security of the Helvetic republic. The Federal Council expresses its extreme displeasure against France making no account whatever of the decision which may be adopted by the Great Powers concerning the neutralisation of the Savoyard districts at the very moment when the principle of the meeting of a European Conference on the subject is admitted by those Powers, and their support is invoked in the most pressing terms by Switzerland, particularly because the French Government, by hastening the execution of the fortifications on the Lake of Genève, altogether prejudges the decision which is to be come to on this question by the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers who are to assemble in conference for the purpose of settling it.

Express orders were transmitted some days since by the Prussian Government to Count Perponcher, Prussian Minister at Naples, to quit that capital, with all the persons attached to the Prussian Legation, the very moment that King Francis II., vanquished by revolutionary fury, finds himself under constraint and deprived of his authority which rallies him.

The revolutionary events so deplorably caused in Italy by France in 1859, and of which the result is now felt in a great part of Europe, exercise the most unfortunate influence upon all branches of industry and commerce in the German States. " We have a remarkable proof of this falling off in the importation of merchandise along all the line of the customs of the German Union ; the general results of this falling off during the first six months of the present year present a diminution on those of the corresponding period of 1859 of nearly 12 millions thalers. It is feared that in consequence of the increasing inquietude, which paralyses all commercial enterprise, the deficit in the receipts of the German Customs Union will be still more considerable for the last six months of the year. Everybody in the German States imputes this unfortunate state of things to France. The European continent lives in continual inquietude, and people here would prefer to these alarms and periodical terrors a general war against the authors of all these evils, which destroy, in the name of a fallacious freedom, populations who lately enjoyed peace in a great part of Europe.

### SARDINIA AND ROME.

A letter from Turin, dated the 6th instant, in the *Debats*, states as follows :—

" It is perfectly true that our Government has sent a demand to the Pope for the immediate disbandment of the foreign troops in the service of the Holy See. No reply has as yet been given, but every one expects that it will be negatived. In such case Piedmont will occupy the Marches and Umbria. The condition of those provinces becomes daily more serious. The *Opinione*, which receives official information, announces in semi-official terms the approach of intervention in the Roman States. Two *corps d'armee* are ready to act; the one is commanded by M. Cialdini, the other by General Sonnez. These two corps will act independently of each other. General Fanti remains Minister of War, retaining his rank as Major-General. In case of operations he will join the army. As regards the departure of the King for the army, the announcement is premature, but some of his luggage has already left.

" M. Farini returned here this morning from his visit to Florence and Bologna.

" It is clear a crisis is at hand. The maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope in the sole city of Rome and the suppression of the private army of the Pope are facts of no inconsiderable importance. On the other hand, the annexation of the Marches and Umbria is indispensable for Naples and Piedmont to form one united kingdom. It is equally certain that by occupying these provinces with its regular army the Government wishes, so to say, *ipso facto* to put an end to the irregular bands which, unless he should wage war against the French at Rome and the Austrians in Venetia. Political reasons are, therefore, not wanting to explain, if not to warrant, the occupation of the Marches and Umbria.

" Men here do not dissimulate that the end of all this will be a war with Austria, despite the assurances relative to non-intervention. The Government has received information that Austria has been concentrating large forces at Borgo-Forte, from which point she can threaten the Romagna and Modena.

" Here military preparations are being carried on with the greatest activity."

### MILITARY POSITION OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

(From *Le Nord* at Brussels.)

The news of the departure of the King of Naples for Capua and Gaeta is now certain. This news had been expected for some days. It still produces, nevertheless, a considerable effect, for it had been imagined that the King would make, under the walls of his capital, with the troops that have remained faithful to him, a last attempt at resistance. It is at Gaeta—that is, in the strongest position there is in the kingdom, regarded in a military point of view—that he will await a return of good fortune, or endeavour to provoke it. He withdraws with a contingent of troops still respectable enough, being 30,000 strong it is said, and which, considering the excellence of the position, must be taken into account.

In fact, if in a political point of view the abandonment of Naples is quite a revolution of itself, in a military point of view, it is an act of dexterity, or at least of prudence. Naples is open, or rather it opens itself spontaneously. Before even the King left it, Francis had, we may say, ceased to reign there. The movement of men's minds there, the impulse that carries away the population and drives it to throw itself into the arms of Garibaldi might cause a complete dissolution of the last nucleus of strength at the young King's disposal. The city, it is true, is entirely commanded by Fort St. Elmo, a stronghold not easily to be taken, cut out of the rock, and at some places standing on an elevation of eighty feet. But to remain master of that point would be to put himself under the necessity of painful and probably a fruitless operation, that of bombarding the capital of the continental kingdom, as he had the Sicilian capital—an inhuman proceeding, and, therefore, most impolitic. The young king, yielding to the advice of his most prudent friends, has preferred retiring to Gaeta, where he will be able to the advantage of a royal residence, and of a still stronger military position, that of remaining master of a part of his states and approaching nearer to the only ally he has preserved—the Pope—whose Government has at its disposal 25,000 men, pretty well organised, it is said, by General Lamoriciere.

Gaeta, a fortified town of 14,000 inhabitants, including its three suburbs, is situated in the Terra di Lavoro, of which the administrative capital is Caserta, between Capua and Naples. It consists of irregular works, rising in terraces one above the other, on a rocky headland of the Mediterranean coast. On the land side the narrow approach is closed by strong batteries ; a fort commands the harbour, and at the extremity of this point there is the old tower called Rolando's. Gaeta was besieged in 1800 by the French, and in 1815 by the Austrians. Very strong by nature, its position is rendered yet stronger by the configuration of the surrounding locality. For any one master of Gaeta, and having a sufficient number of troops at his disposal, it is easy to defend San Germano on the north-east, and Capua on the south-east, and these three points form a triangular district, in which the last efforts of the Bourbon monarchy will probably be concentrated.

San Germano and Capua are both situate l about ten leagues from Gaeta ; San Germano, on the Fiume-Rapido, is at the foot of Mount Cassino, the summit of which is crowned by the ancient and vast abbey of the same name. This position may be used as a military retreat, and can easily be defended. Capua, on the Volturno, possesses an arsenal, a military hospital, and 8,000 inhabitants. The Volturno is crossed there by means of a stone bridge, and the right bank of the river there is a strong *tete-de-pont*. A strong casemate has been constructed to the east of the town.

Capua lies, as is well known, half way between Naples and Gaeta. It is from that point that the King will reach his last asylum. Doubtless he would leave behind him, at this intermediate station, a sufficient number of troops to defend it, if the war now being waged by him were a regular war, but he is rather a spectator than an actor in the scene. The situation is controlled by unexpected events, and if he merely intends waiting for events he will perhaps do nothing more than concentrate his forces in Gaeta. This we shall soon learn by news from the Two Sicilies.

### AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

The Russian Government is reported to desire a perfect reconciliation with Austria. We have seen enough of so-called official telegrams from foreign capitals to make us regard them with suspicion. Official telegrams from Naples have cast a slur upon the whole family in the present case, however, there are many antecedent and collateral facts which incline one to accept, at least provisionally, the Vienna report of the contents of the official telegram from St. Petersburg.

Austria for some years has been practically isolated. During her state of isolation, she had to sustain a severe war in Italy, with both arms and public opinion against her. The war in Italy brought about a result which few anticipated. It was not a confederation, but a united monarchy, which seemed likely to spring from the red plains of Magenta and Solferino, and the quiet Villafranca. The modern edition of Hony the Fourth's recipe for an Italian settlement did not fit into the circumstances. Tuscany, the Duchies of Modena and Parma, and the Romagna, did not see why, when constitutionalism had fallen to Lombardy, they should be reple of these territories determined to have their way, they annexed themselves to Piedmont, and then the French Government brought it to insist upon the fulfilment of a bargain that preceded the war of 1859, and to obtain possession of Savoy and Nice by means of a treaty with the Government of Turin. We have always maintained that this was an unfortunate and ill-judged proceeding, because it injured the moral position of France in Europe, and as friends of France we frankly stated our opinion on every stage of the transaction. The effects were immediate. They were visible in the alienation of Switzerland, which felt that it had been unfairly and shabbily treated ; in the tendencies to a closer union and in the general feeling of distrust that pervaded Europe. It is probable that another circumstance helped to diminish the isolation of Austria. Garibaldi invaded and conquered Sicily, as he has just invaded and conquered Naples ; coming into these States as a liberator and demolisher of an atrocious tyranny. The enterprise of the Italian Captain it was felt, might lead him at some future period to the his fortune in other fields, where his presence would not be so legitimate as it has been in Sicily and Naples. It Austria has Illyria and Hungary, has not Russia Poland ? And although we hear less of Poland now than of Hungary, it is because the Hungarians have more freedom of speech and action than the Poles. Moreover, French troops are in Syria, and Russia cannot look with any delight upon the spectacle.

Hence it is quite probable that Russia and Austria have determined to close an old account by wiping it out ; and that some better understanding than that which has for some time existed between these Courts will be arrived at. There will always be sufficient divergence in the policy of the two countries to render a good understanding between them not dangerous for the peace of Europe, and a sufficient coincidence of interest to make them united in their wish to arrest the irregular designs of any *Saint Apôtre de l'Emancipation Européenne* who may risk the peace of Europe in pursuit of some scheme for the remodelling of States or the liberation of peoples.

It is stated Count Rechberg has thought it necessary to instruct the diplomatic agents of Austria to deny the foolish talk of a coalition against France headed by Austria. What can be more ridiculous than to suppose that, after acquiescing in the destruction of Austrian domination in Italy, Europe would coalesce to restore her power, and if she did not succeed in doing what could she confidence for ? It is remarkable that the efforts of Austria to escape from an artificial isolation should be met by these reports of a coalition, and still more that they should have gained a currency which makes it seem desirable for Count Rechberg to deny them. Austria has enough to do with her internal affairs. They, indeed, menace her existence as an empire. So long as she busies herself with them, and strives in good faith to effect a reconciliation between herself and the provinces under her sway, she occupies a position that only a rash man would meddle with. But if she were to allow herself to be seduced by any astute provocation to invade Italy, either to save the Papal territory, or to avenge on the Italians the defeats she sustained in 1859, then she would not only lose the sympathies of Europe, but do exactly what her secret enemies desire ; make another false step, and give them a pretext for putting herself again in the wrong. Austria will not attack the Italians, but she will defend herself ; and as long as she adheres to that determination, and acts upon it, she has on her side the larger chances of safety.—*Globe.*

### NORTHERN GERMANY.

Advices from Hamburg are of the 8th inst. They report :—Last week a meeting of the diplomatic representives of the United States of America was held in this city, and amongst those present were Mr. Joseph A. Wright, the United States Envoy to the Court of Prussia, Mr. Buchanan, from Copenhagen, and Mr. John Appleton, the newly-appointed American Ambassador to St. Petersburg. The immediate object of their conference, which lasted several days, was to take into consideration the present unsettled state of Europe, and arrangements for joint action on several points, one of the most important of which is the protection to be effectively afforded by the United States flag to the numerous and naturalised Germans who have become citizens of the United States. Mr. Appleton has already left this place for Lubeck en *route* for Hamburg, where he will relieve Mr. Pickens, hitherto the representative of the United States in Russia, who has tendered his resignation, and only remains at St. Petersburg till the arrival of his successor.

The second act of the political drama, " the model constitution," has come to a close by the Senate giving way to the general wish for the dissolution of their own body, the most important step in creation introduced being the mode of election. Hitherto they had the power of filing up vacancies in their number by self-nomination, each senator being an elector ; but it is now arranged that in future they shall select one from a list of three persons presented them by the burgesthals. The number of senators is also reduced from 24 with a new burgomasters and four syndics to 16 senators, whilst the burgermasters are retained, being equivalent to a president and vice-president of the republic. Another very important alteration is the separation of the administration of justice from the civic authority, and its transfer to independent courts of justice, the respective judges of which are appointed for life with fixed salaries and retiring pensions. In order to ensure a full number of working men in the Senate it is provided that in future the members may retire on pensions when they reach the age of sixty, but must on attaining seventy.

No step has yet been taken for that most desirable of all works, the bridging over the Elbe, and establishing so much required railway communication between this city and Hamburg. Neither is the abolition of the Stade dues any more talked of, since the British Government has left us here in the lurch, and however is free to continue its nefarious practices, which are carried on with extreme policy and rigour. I am sorry to add that nothing is likely to be done for the present in improving the channel of the Elbe and deepening the bed of that river, the excellent plans of the late Mr. Rendel having been quietly laid on the shelf.

On the other hand, active measures are being taken for the construction of the direct railway between this city and Lubeck, the consent of the Danish Government to allow it to pass through their territory of Holstein having at length been obtained. A convention between Denmark and the cities of Hamburg and Lubeck is signed, and the railway will be constructed at the expense of the two last-named cities jointly.

A treaty has been concluded between Denmark and Hamburg, for the construction of a line of railway to connect the terminus of Altona with that of the Berlin and Hamburg railroad in this city ; but there is so much squabbling as to the precise direction it should take, and the technical difficulty of crossing the river Aister is so great, that in all probability a long time will elapse before the project will be carried out.

The general enthusiasm manifested throughout Europe in favour of Garibaldi has shown itself in a quarter where it might be least expected. A few days ago two Norwegian gentlemen, inhabitants of Wadso, one of the most northerly towns in Norway, arrived in this city by the steamer Olaf, from Christiana, on their way to the south, to place themselves and their medical services at the disposal of the modern Timoleon.

Several cases have of late occurred here, and in the immediate neighbourhood, of children being christened Garibaldi, in honour of the noble Italian patriot.

### INTENDED VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE BERMUDA ISLANDS.

The *Royal Gazette extra*, published by authority, dated Hamilton, Bermuda, Wednesday, August 1, 1860, contains the following official intelligence :—

Copy of a despatch from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle to his Excellency the Governor, in reply to the joint address of the Legislative Council and General Assembly of Bermuda, conveying a request that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales would condescendingly favour these islands with a visit during his stay in this portion of her Majesty's dominions :—

" Bermuda, No. 64.

" Downing-street, 4th July, 1860.

" SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your despatch of the 29th of May last, accompanied by a joint address of the Legislative Council and General Assembly, conveying their request that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will visit Bermuda on the occasion of his intended voyage to the British North American possessions.

" I have received the Queen's commands to signify the satisfaction that her Majesty has derived from this manifestation of the loyal sentiments of the Legislature and inhabitants of the islands of Bermuda, which form so ancient a portion of her Majesty's Transatlantic dominions.

" The period of the absence of the Prince of Wales from this country is necessarily limited, but I have it in command to inform you that it is his Royal Highness' intention to visit Bermuda, should time admit of it, on the voyage back to England ; and I will not fail to take the earliest opportunity in my power, after reaching Canada, to convey to you a more precise intimation on the subject.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) " NEWCASTLE.

" Governor Murray, &c., &c., &c."

The House of Assembly, on receiving the Governor's despatch accompanying the above letter from the Duke of Newcastle, resolved unanimously :—

" That this House receives with deep and heartfelt satisfaction the highly gratifying intelligence, now communicated to the House by his Excellency the Governor, that her most excellent Majesty has been pleased so graciously to respond to the invitation which the Legislature of this colony recently conveyed through his Excellency to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to extend his visit to these islands after travelling through the British possession, on the Continent of America."

The House then proceeded to place a further sum of £1,000 at the disposal of the Governor, for providing suitably for his Royal Highness' reception. The House of Assembly had previously voted £1,000 for this purpose.

EXTENSION OF STEAM ON THE LAKES AND RIVERS OF IRELAND.—We are glad to see the prospectus of the Lough Erne Steam Company, to run powerful boats, on the American river models, from Belleek to Belturbet, a distance of 40 miles, through that lake, christened the " Windermere" of Ireland, the scenery of which is unsurpassed by the Rhine, Rhone, Elbe, or Clyde, and only requires such facilities as will be given by the company to draw hosts of tourists and travellers to view the beauties of its lovely waters adorned by 366 islands. From Belleek, tramways, under the new bill, are to run to Ballyshannon and Bundoran, a very fashionable watering-place. The fares are surprisingly low, one farthing on deck, and one halfpenny per mile in the sumptuous cabin, all protected from the weather. We look on the project as a good one when we find that the passengers on the Rhine, between Cologne and Mayence, increased from 18,000 in 1827, to upwards of 800,000 now.

### EXTRAORDINARY DEATH OF AN INFIRMARY PATIENT FROM CHLOROFORM.

A most extraordinary and painful circumstance occurred to a patient named Carroll, at the Northampton Infirmary on Wednesday, from the administration of chloroform. Deceased had been lodging in Commercial-street, and went to the Infirmary on Saturday last, with the determination of having a tumour taken out of his back, which had caused him some little annoyance for several years, and which he had been informed would some day prove fatal if allowed to take its own course. This had been repeatedly pressed upon deceased by his fellow-workmen, at Mr. Mulliner's, coach-builder. Under these impressions, the poor man went to the Infirmary on Saturday last, where he was dieted until Wednesday morning, and then taken to the operating room, for the purpose of having the tumour extracted. Dr. Grey and Dr. Mash were present, to whom deceased expressed a wish that chloroform might be administered before the operation commenced. Dr. Mash did not think it necessary to use chloroform, and therefore explained to Carroll the nature of the operation, telling him that it would not be very painful or very dangerous, but deceased persisted in his wish. Dr. Mash therefore consulted Dr. Ashdown (as is usual), and requested that gentleman to examine the deceased to ascertain if he was able to bear the effects of chloroform. Dr. Ashdown said there was no danger, and, accordingly, the house doctor, Dr. Grey, was instructed to administer the anæsthetic, which he did, the chloroform being given on a handkerchief, and not by inhalation, as is usually the case. Deceased, who duly became insensible without anything unusual being observed, although strictly noticed. On removing him into a proper position for performing the operation, it was observed that his con tenance was very much changed. The suspicions of the operators were at once excited, and immediate steps were adopted to restore the man to his senses again, instead of commencing their surgical operation. Water and other restoratives were resorted to, but all to no purpose. Artificial breathing was then tried, but this, too, was unavailing, and, after an hour's futile endeavours at restoration, he deceased was reluctantly given up as lost. An inquest was held at the Infirmary, on Thursday, before E. P. Hicks, Esq., county coroner (acting for J. Becke, Esq.), and a respectable jury, on the body. Mary Carroll was the first to be examined, and said the deceased was her husband. His name was Patrick Carroll, a coachsmith. He was 42 years of age. He had perceived the tumour about nine years ago, and often talked of having it taken out. It originated through a blow inflicted by a policeman at Liverpool, when deceased was under the influence of drink. He had only been in Northampton since March last. (The unfortunate woman was in tears, and appeared deeply affected.) Drs. Grey, Mash, and Ashdown were also examined, all of whom stated that they had known patients to inhale double the quantity of chloroform that deceased had been allowed to do on the present occasion without any dangerous effects resulting from its use. Every precaution had been used by them in this as in former cases, and it had been administered to hundreds with perfect success. They could not account for this unusual occurrence, but had no hesitation in saying that deceased had died through the effects of chloroform. A *post mortem* examination had been made by Drs. Mash and Grey, in presence of the medical staff, and it appeared that deceased had been a man given to drinking habits. His brain, heart, and lungs were very much congested. The jury, without any consultation, returned a verdict " That deceased's death was caused by chloroform duly administered. They also begged to state that in their opinion the surgeons were entirely free from blame in the matter, as it appeared to them that the proper caution had been taken when administering the chloroform."—*London paper.*

### THE STEPNEY MURDER.

THAMES POLICE COURT—MONDAY.

Walter Thomas Emms and James Mullens were placed at the bar, at five minutes past one o'clock this afternoon, charged with the murder of Mrs. Emsley. Mr. Young appeared for the prisoner Emms.

Mr. S. Thornton, the detective, said that on arriving home on Saturday evening he learned that Mullens had been to his house to obtain information as to the murder of Mrs. Emsley. He was not at home, and Mullens saw Sergeant Tanner. Yesterday morning witness and Tanner accompanied the prisoner Mullens to the brickfield in the Globe-road, for the purpose of enabling Mullens to show them a place where money was secreted. Mullens pointed out a shed and the prisoner Emm's house. Mullens having told the police that he had watched Emms, and had seen him hide things. He said that Emms took parcels backwards and forwards to the place indicated by Mullens, and any one could have placed a parcel there. Witness and Tanner went to Emms and told him that they had received information that on Saturday morning he was seen going into the shed, or rather a dilapidated cottage, and that he had conveyed parcels backwards. Emms denied it as a foul accusation, and said that he had not been in the shed since the previous Saturday week. Witness said he must search the house, and Emms said he might do so, and that he might ask his wife in his absence at what times he went out on Saturday. The conduct of Emms did not appear to be that of a guilty man. At this time the prisoner Mullens, who had been left out in the field, came towards them, and witness asked to keep him a way from the house. Tanner and Thomas (another policeman) went again to the shed, by direction of Mullens, and brought out a parcel which was shown to Emms, and Tanner said, " What do you mean by this? Who put it there ?" Emms said he knew nothing about it, in a manner which convinced the witness that he knew the truth. Sergeant Thomas opened the parcel and found two teaspoons and a tablespoon. There was also a cheque, which he opened in the presence of Emms, who said " Good heavens, it is Pickering's cheque !" and said something which he thought implied that he was the cheque which Mrs. Emsley had on her person. Emms shortly afterwards said, " By God this is a foul plot." Having investigated the matter, he determined to take Mullens in charge also, and he did so. Mullens, when the charge was read, said, " Is this the way I am to be served after giving the information ?" On going to the prisoner Mullens' lodgings a knife was found, and tape similar to that which was tied round the throat. He also produced a plasterer's hammer, with which it was probable, considering the nature of the wounds, they were inflicted.

In answer to the magistrate,

The witness said he saw the dead body of Mrs. Emsley on the 18th of August at 9, Grove-road, Stepney.

By Mr. Young—Emms said to the police that he had not been out on Saturday, and had not been out on Sunday morning. The field in which Emms' house was situate was open to any body, and was five or six acres in extent.

Sergeant Tanner (detective) said, that on Saturday evening last, between five and six o'clock, the prisoner Mullens came to his house, and said he desired to see him some information ; he said he had been to Mr. Thornton's and he was out ; he also said that since he saw me and Mr. Thornton he had had his suspicions as to who murdered Mrs. Emsley, and he had been watching him. Witness said—" Before you go any further, who is it?" He said " Emms." He added, " This (Saturday) morning, at five o'clock, I went to the brick field, and I watched Emms. I was pretending to be picking herbs, and he went again and nine o'clock, I saw Emms come out of his house, go to a shed or ruin about fifty yards in front of his house, also in the field, bring out a parcel, take it indoors, where he remained about ten minutes. He appeared to look about him to see if he was being watched. He came out again with a smaller parcel, about the size of a pint pot, and went into the shed where he remained about two minutes, and came out again without the parcel, and went indoors." I said " What do you think the parcel contained?" Mullens said, " I don't know ; I'll show you exactly the shed where he has put it." I then arranged for him to meet us in Scotland-yard on Sunday morning. When I would send a sergeant for him, which was done. He then said, " Now, don't go without me." I said, " no, Mullens, no advantage shall be taken of any information you give—you shall have the benefit of it." He then said, " I will take care of you it is common sight." I cautioned him not to allow himself to attend to the prisoner's witness, and to beware of vain philosophy and foolish traditions. He afterwards gave out Dr. Watt's hymn, beginning—

" Shine, mighty God, on Britain shine,
With beams of heavenly grace ;
Reveal thy power through all her coasts,
And show Thy smiling face."

He next engaged in prayer for blessing upon the people of the sister country (England), and that a band of faithful and zealous men may be raised up in her seminaries of education for proclaiming the everlasting Gospel far and wide. She had been blessed with prosperity in many ways—in her trade, in founding vast colonies in distant parts of the earth. She had been made to stand high above most nations in her civil and religious privileges ; and, oh ! might her great seats of learning become centres of light to the whole country and the nations abroad. Might a band of men come forth from her who would proclaim Christ in all His offices to the people, and so become instrumental in spreading a knowledge of this saving power to many. The rev. gentleman's supplications were very appropriate to the times. The Rev. W. J. Giles next read a Scripture lesson from the 13th chapter of St. John's Gospel, beginning at the 31st verse. He next gave out the hymn—

" Just as I am—without one plea,
But that Thy blood was shed for me."

He afterwards engaged in supplications for the Bishops of Down and Derry, who were placed so high, and whose example and influence were so powerful and great. Oh ! might they be given Divine guidance and grace to hold the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace. Oh ! might they be made examples to their flocks, and might the ministers, generally, be given grace, so as to be powerful in the pulling down of the strongholds of Satan, and the establishing of the kingdom of Christ. He continued to supplicate the above objects at considerable length, and concluded by imploring a blessing on all present at the meeting. The Rev. John James Black, of Ormond-quay chapel, next read a Scripture lesson from the 15th chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Romans, in which the Apostle exculcates himself for writing to the people of Rome, and afterwards dilates to them the extensiveness of his preachings, and that he will come to them again via Spain. He next gave out the hymn of Dr. Watts, beginning—

" From all that dwell below the skies,
Let the Creator's praise arise."

He afterwards engaged in supplication for the enlightenment of the people of Spain, and that all men dwelling in darkness in that country may be brought to a knowledge of the light of the glorious Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ. Oh ! might the light of Christ and of His Gospel be made known over the face of the whole world, so that the people now sitting in darkness might be made to see a great light. He concluded a very feeling and beautiful prayer by imploring for the people of Spain a knowledge of the true faith, instead of being led by the traditions and erroneous teachings of men. Might they be led to trust in the true cross instead of the crucifix—the true sacrifice of the Saviour, instead of any offered by man. The meeting was concluded by pronouncing the blessing about half-past nine, when the company dispersed.

## Law Intelligence.

### COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—

YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

*In re* David Spence.

The bankrupt was a leather dealer in Castle-street. He had petitioned himself, and his final examination was passed. His allowance was ordered to be continued, and no objection was made to the granting of an immediate certificate.

Agents to the commissioner—Messrs. Molloy and Watson.

*In re* Henry Woodcock.

The bankrupt had been a trader in Belfast. His creditors agreed to take a composition of five shillings in the £, which was paid them, and a surplus of £25 remained.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., applied to have the bankruptcy annulled.

The application was granted.

*In re* James M'Guire.

The bankrupt was a general dealer and draper, carrying on business at Belcoo, county Fermanagh. The meeting was for final examination. It appeared the bankrupt kept no book of account.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Perry, appeared for the assignees, and Mr. Lynch for creditors.

Mr. Forsyth opposed the bankrupt, and stated he received goods from the Messrs. Bottomley, the trade assignees, to the amount of £130. At the time he so received the goods he admitted that there was a bill of theirs for £100 coming due which he was unable to meet. He stated he mentioned that fact to the seller, who, nevertheless, pressed him to take the additional goods.

Mr. Forsyth appeared for the bankrupt.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., stated that the bankrupt had executed bonds to two creditors, and transferred afterwards instead of executing them, in order which property was sold. It was, therefore, necessary that these transactions should be examined into by the court.

His Lordship decided on adjourning the final examination, with a direction that the special balance-sheet should be amended.

*In re* Patrick Kearney.

The bankrupt had been a hotel-keeper and soda-water manufacturer in Talbot-street. Several witnesses were examined, to prove the articles of furniture said to have been purchased, with a view of tracing them.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., examined the witnesses on behalf of the assignees.

Agent—Mr. Perry.

*In re* John M'Nally.

The bankrupt was a trader in the county Mayo. A motion had been made on his behalf to show cause against the adjudication which took place on the 31st July last. The case has already been argued for two days.

Judge Berwick gave judgment as follows :—This case comes before me on a motion on behalf of John M'Nally, who has been adjudged a bankrupt in this court, by order of 31st July last. The petitioning creditor, Mr. Hamilton, applied on the ground that the said John M'Nally was not a trader within the meaning of the bankrupt laws ; and I have heard, the evidence offered both to sustain and resist the application. Before deciding the principal question raised, as to the motion for the above objects at considerable length, and concluded by imploring a blessing on all present at the meeting. The Rev. John James Black, of Ormond-quay chapel, next read a Scripture lesson from the 15th chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Romans, in which the Apostle excuseth himself for writing to the people of Rome, and afterwards dilates to them the extensiveness of his preachings, and that he will come to them again via Spain. He next gave out the hymn of Dr. Watts, beginning—

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Let the Creator's praise arise."

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